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Volume CXCVII No. 2577 The SPHERE, London, June 25, 1949

THE SPHERE
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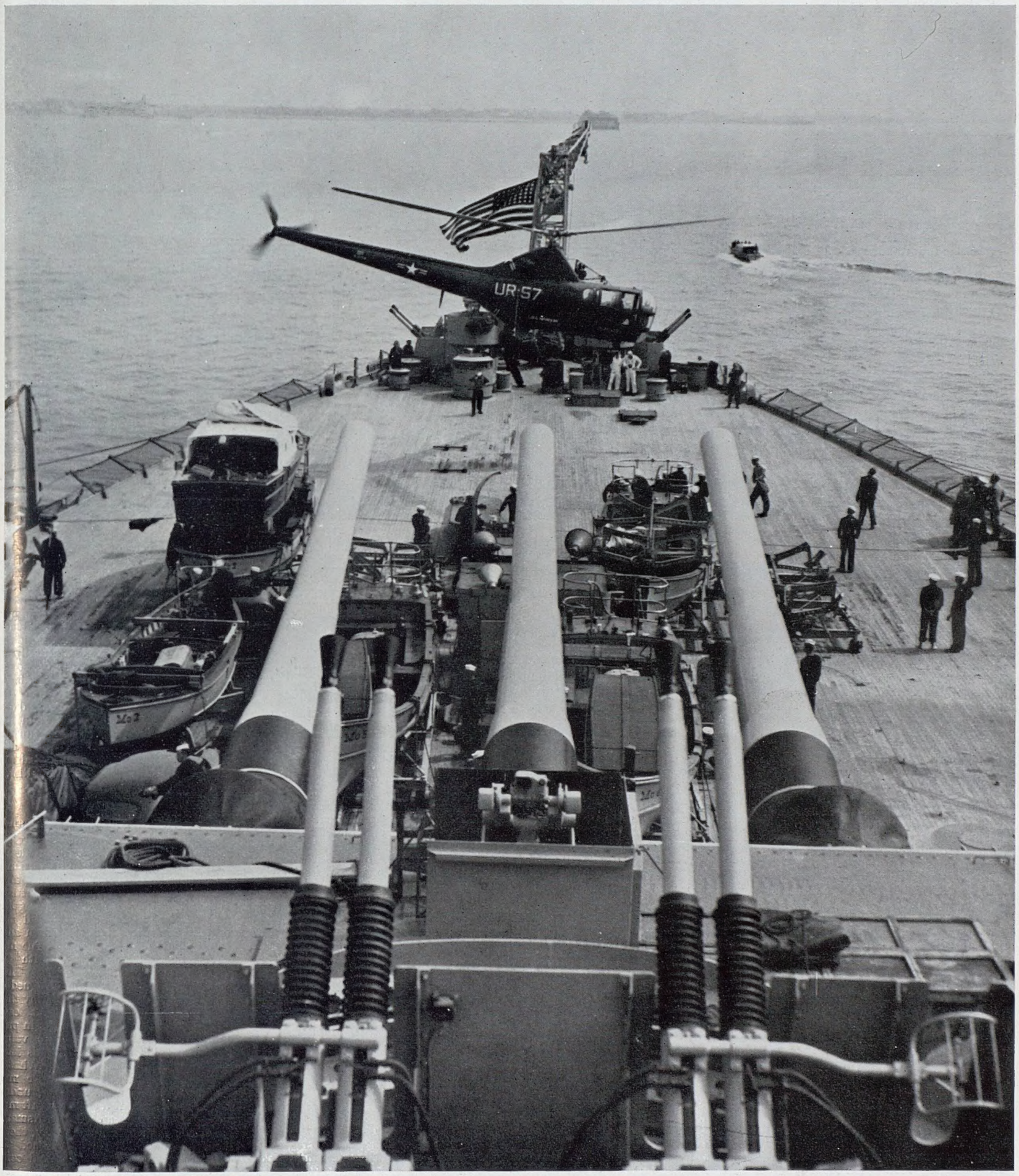

THE ADMIRAL GOES ASHORE BY HELICOPTER—IN THIS ROTATING-WING AIRCRAFT ACCOMMODATED ON THE DECK OF THE U.S. BATTLESHIP "MISSOURI," REAR-ADMIRAL ALLAN E. SMITH FLEW ASHORE LAST WEEK-END TO PAY AN OFFICIAL CALL ON THE LORD MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH, THE HELICOPTER TOUCHING DOWN ON SOUTHSEA COMMON: The "Missouri" has been on an eight-day visit to Portsmouth, accompanied by nine other warships of the U.S. Navy

When the 45,000-ton battleship *Missouri* arrived at Spithead last week-end she fired a 21-gun salute in Britain's honour. Afterwards Rear-Admiral Allan E. Smith flew ashore in one of his two helicopters, calling first on the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth and afterwards upon Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Willis, the C.-in-C., Portsmouth. On board the *Missouri* and the accompanying five destroyers and four minelayers are 5,000 officers and men and 1,235 midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and from eight American universities. These midshipmen are having their first big chance of experience at sea and of foreign service. During their stay at Portsmouth the ships have been open to the public on several occasions during the afternoons. The *Missouri*, popularly known as "The Mighty Mo," is one of the four ships of the Iowa class so far completed. Her main armament includes nine 16-in. guns. (Further pictures of the arrival of the American warships on the south coast will be found on page 439 of this issue)

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Unholy Deadlock. — The recent news has not been encouraging at home or abroad. Mr. Vyshinsky made a "simple" proposal: The Four Powers should each produce a German peace treaty draft, which must be submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers within three months. Each draft must provide for the evacuation of all occupying forces one year after "conclusion of the treaty." The Foreign Ministers' session had already ended in almost absolute deadlock. Nothing whatever had been settled except that nothing could be settled. It is small wonder if Messrs. Bevin and Acheson described the "plan" as cynical, propagandist hypocrisy. And, indeed, it is difficult to find a parallel for such impudent nonsense. But perhaps the Conference has not been utterly useless. It has established that none of the Powers has any immediate intention of withdrawing occupation forces, and that accordingly a *modus vivendi* with Russia under several years more of German "division" is the next possibility—the only one left—to be examined by the Powers. At home, Mr. Attlee passed the buck to Mr. Isaacs in the matter of the railway strikes. Mr. Isaacs issued a stern warning to Mr. Figgins that the strikes must end, and that there would be no negotiation on any claims under duress. The N.U.R. have blundered shockingly, with a foot in two camps. But the camps and the issue are not very clearly defined. The strikers pay no loyalty to their union, their union pay none to the other unions, and the idea of service and duty to the country, the public and the Government does not enter into the dispute. Such a situation is the direct result of nationalisation. The Executive and the workers are farther apart than ever.

One-Party Rule.—It was perhaps stretching the system of headline simplification rather far when the *Sunday Times* splashed "Mr. Bevan Forecasts One-Party Rule." For the "words complained of" were: "If we [the Socialists] have another five years of power, we shall do such things and establish such achievements that you will never see another Tory Government in Great Britain again." It might be argued in defence that Mr. Bevan was making merely a boast and a boost with an eye on the General Election—a legitimate boost for vote-catching purposes. "We have done you well. But it is nothing to the good we shall do you in the next five years if only you keep us in power. If you do that, you will be so pleased with us that you will never want a change in your lifetime." And that indeed, I fancy, is all he did say. But whether he meant more, is not so clear. The *Sunday Times* last Sunday was full of suggestions that he and Mr. Morrison, at any rate, mean more. Mr. C. K. Allen, of Rhodes House, for example, is quite sure of it, citing Morrison's determination to make permanent the system of emergency government—government by decree—in peace as in war. He urges the voter not to be deluded, for it is his very last chance. If he lets the Socialists in again, he lets in autocracy for all time. Representative government is dead. I am, I suppose, one of the middle section whom both sides are concerned to woo nowadays. I doubt if we are deluded to the same extent as is the potential "Conservative working man" (whose support means everything to Conservative hopes of success in the election and in power). For we are daily worried about the advance of autocracy while he is preoccupied with his pay-packet and domestic budget and, above all, his security of employment, to a degree which excludes wider, long-term anxieties. In short, I recant my first sentence. I think the *Sunday Times'* headline is justified in spirit, if not in the letter.

AN ITALIAN STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—CHILDREN IN PROCESSION THROUGH THE STREETS OF NEMI DURING THE TOWN'S CELEBRATIONS: Eighteen-months-old Anna Maria Middei is here seen as she leads the children, dressed in gay national costume, who are following other visitors to the town on the second Sunday in June. The great attraction for the children, and the visitors, was the distribution of strawberries from the town's harvest. Nemi, which lies twenty miles to the south of Rome, has been famous for its strawberries for hundreds of years; they are grown in an extinct crater in the Alban Hills. At the time of the festival, visitors flock to Nemi—some providing the music for the colourful procession; some carrying the banners of their own town; and some going just for the fruit

Pools Finance.—John Citizen is a pigeon easily plucked. The three-card trick and the "Spanish prisoner" fraud still flourish and draw the money out of poor John's pocket. Mr. H. Braunton, secretary, National Pools Promoters' Association, himself admits that "some pools undoubtedly take too much money." He is reported as quoting the following case: out of a pool collected entirely by canvassers, of every £100 subscribed,

	£
Commission would amount to -	25
Tax would amount to - - -	30
Promoters' profit and office expenses would amount to - -	20

That would leave £25 from which to pay the gambler's dividends! In other words, if I am donkey enough to keep the fat men in luxury, 75 per cent. of my stake, from which I might vaguely presume my dividend, if I am lucky, may be drawn, is already earmarked before the event to pay the costs of extracting from me a large whack of my pay-packet.

Election of Bishops.—At a diocesan conference the other day, the Archbishop of York put forth the old arguments for the election of Bishops, instead of the present nomination by the Premier acting for the Crown. The points he made were: The Premier might not be a Christian; he might appoint (and often has appointed in the past) only men in sympathy with his party. Totalitarianism in government tends to increase in scope and it is a bad time for the Government to control the Church. On the whole, I should say Premiers have very seldom abused their powers. The Archbishop favours a system by which the Chapter of a vacant See would send two or three names to the Premier, from which he would make choice. At present the Premier chooses his own man, and the Chapter must sign on the dotted line or go to jug under *Præmunire* Act (1353)! If the Government refuse to reform along these lines, nothing remains but to face the question of disestablishment and disendowment, which many churchmen have long favoured. But Dr. Garbett considers that a bad thing at a time like this when so many States are aggressively secular under Communist control. There is much in the Archbishop's arguments, but I doubt if time will be found for discussing such reforms or reopening disestablishment for some years to come, and I don't suppose Dr. Garbett expects it.

Preservation Experts. — About a year ago, I offered to young men in search of a pleasant career the idea of being trained as craftsmen to attend to the repair of fabric and furnishings of ancient houses, as architects, masons, carpenters, cabinet makers, and so on. I argued that soon enough the Office of Works and National Trust would have need of an itinerant team of mixed experts, and that time was short if such a team was to learn from the survivors of the old hereditary hierarchies employed by private owners, the secrets, handed down among them from father to son, of the original builders. I am too modest to suggest that my words *sank in*. But clearly officials were thinking along the same lines. For it seems that the Ministry of Works, alive to the danger, is hard at work running courses at Carisbrooke to teach the technique of treating old masonry and so forth, and has an itinerant team already 400 strong, who may (one day) be loaned to owners of private ancient monuments. At the moment the team has its hands full enough with scores of ancient castles under Crown ownership, many of which are rapidly falling into complete decay.

Timeless Cricket.—The first day of the first Test created a dilemma: either New Zealand cricket is of the quality to justify five-day matches or English craftsmen with the bat still think more of their averages than of victory. You can't make runs (however faultlessly) at the rate of 45 per hour for the best part of the day if your heart is set on victory in the changes and chances of a three-day match. In this Test, the end does not justify the means. England could not bank on dismissing the tourists twice in a day-and-three-quarters. Her own bowlers (who proved unimpressive) and the chances of the weather could not justify the go-slow methods of the first day's play. Scoring at the rate of under fifty runs an hour all day long, even in a first Test Match, is not in the spirit of cricket for any but the pure scientist of style in defence and attack. The New Zealanders, after losing four quick wickets, were naturally on the defensive and their rate of scoring was about the same. And with no interference from the weather the match inevitably ended in a draw. Can anyone tell me the *idea* in the *mind* of the B.B.C. anent running commentary of cricket? Why does it select commentators who talk of anything but cricket—and haltingly and obscurely at that?

Making Money. — A small coinage issue of 100,000 sovereigns (Jimmy o'Goblins) is to be made by the Mint. But don't pull out and polish up your old sovereign purse. You won't handle the pretty creatures. But unless this coinage is kept going periodically, a very difficult and rare craft will perish. Only six men alive to-day know all the secrets. The new sovereigns will simply go with the bricks into our gold reserve. They will not be newly dated or designed or lettered, and one good reason why they will not be current is that each sovereign is worth at 22 carats in pure metal at least twice its face value. Existing coins in private hands have fetched as much as £7 each. What is then the logical conclusion we may reach? The coinage is being undertaken in order that a curious craft may not perish, to keep the craftsman's hand in. Someone in authority, therefore, has not entirely abandoned the distant dream that *one day* gold coins might again be needed as currency. That implies that one day (one man at least dreams) our posterity may taste a rare experience of our youth. I never was rich, but I never *felt* so rich and so free as when I casually booked for Florence on an impulse, with ten golden sovereigns (welcomed everywhere) as chicken food in the sovereign-purse-cum-match-box attached to my watch-chain. Those were the days!

THE OLD STAGER

THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE PADDOCK AT ASCOT AFTER THE KING'S HOME-BRED FILLY AVILA HAD WON THE CORONATION STAKES, RIDDEN BY MICHAEL BEARY: Behind the Princesses are the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Gloucester, and behind the King and Queen, the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Royal. **On the right is the King's trainer, Captain Boyd-Rochfort.** The first Royal victory at this year's Ascot meeting was greeted with enthusiasm, and further cheering broke out when the King walked the hundred yards from the Royal Box to the unsaddling enclosure, showing no sign of his leg trouble. Avila, who had run fourth in the 1,000 Guineas and fifth in the Oaks, won by three lengths

THE ROYAL PARTY AT ASCOT

A Royal Victory on the Second Day

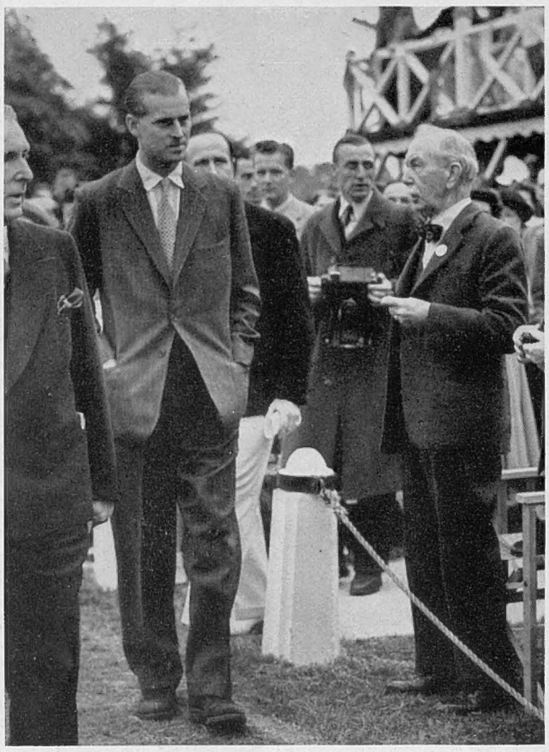
THE KING SEES HIS HORSE WIN THE CORONATION STAKES: The party in the Royal Box on the second day. Besides the King's win with Avila, there were thrilling finishes when Sterope won the Royal Hunt Cup by a head from Impeccable, and in the last race, the Jersey Stakes, when a photograph was necessary to separate Star King, the winner, and Moondust

ON THE ROOF OF THE ROYAL BOX: The younger members of the party climbed to the roof for a better view of the racing. On the left, next to the Duke of Edinburgh, is the Marquess of Milford Haven and, on the right, next to Princess Elizabeth, Viscount Lascelles

THE PRINCESSES ARRIVE ON THE SECOND DAY OF THE ROYAL MEETING: Princess Elizabeth favoured stripes and Princess Margaret spots and a fox-fur stole. Behind them are the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Gloucester

ROYAL OCCASIONS

AND MALTA'S GOVERNOR TAKES HIS DEPARTURE



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ATTENDS A SUNDAY CRICKET MATCH: His Royal Highness, who is President of the M.C.C., arriving at the East Molesey ground where he saw the East Molesey team play the New Zealand tourists. The match was held in aid of the Graburn Memorial Pavilion Fund, Graburn being remembered as one of the great personalities of Surrey cricket. Several Members of Parliament attended, also the Deputy High Commissioner for Australia. A crowd of 4,000 thronged the Thames-side ground to see the match. The New Zealanders won by one wicket, in the last over

PRINCESS ELIZABETH ACTS AS STARTER IN THE WINDSOR TO CHISWICK MARATHON: Her Royal Highness firing the pistol which set the 200 runners on their way. The race began in the grounds of Windsor Castle and the runners got off the mark with such speed that Holden and Henning, who were in the lead, covered the first seven miles in just over 39 mins. After the fifteenth mile the veteran Holden at length got ahead, and only then did the pace begin to slacken. As expected, Holden won easily in 2 hrs. 42 mins.

QUEEN MARY RECEIVES A BOUQUET FROM FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD BRYAN BATEMAN OF THE SEA CADETS: Her Majesty was arriving at the Odeon, Leicester Square, to see the première of the film "Christopher Columbus," starring Fredric March. The performance was given to aid the Navy League's Sea Cadet Corps Fund

THE FLEET'S FAREWELL TO MALTA'S GOVERNOR: His Excellency Sir Francis Douglas, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, inspecting a guard of honour in H.M.S. "Surprise" before the farewell naval review took place off Grand Harbour. On the extreme left is Commander A. H. C. Gordon Lennox, D.S.O. Sir Francis Douglas, former Socialist M.P. for North Battersea, was appointed Governor of Malta in 1946 and has now completed a full term of office. The "Times of Malta" declared, in a forthright editorial on the Governor's departure: "The experiment of appointing a party politician as Governor of Malta must not be repeated." The paper also said: "Although both Sir Francis and Lady Douglas's qualities are admired by a restricted circle, these are not widely known to the people of Malta"

BELGIAN TROOPS PASS THROUGH A ROAD BLOCK : The loaded wagons were placed across the entrance to the Bergkamen works (chemical works of the Essen Hard Coal Company) by German workers to prevent the arrival of the German dismantling squad. The Belgians, acting on British authority, made their way into the works and occupied it without resistance, taking up strategic positions. On the following day the task of dismantlement proceeded without further incident

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIAN TROOPS SURPRISED THE GERMAN WORKERS AT BERGKAMEN : An infantry vehicle about to pass one of the barriers and enter the works. Bergkamen is an area of the British Zone of Germany where there is a Belgian occupation force. There was no other significance in the use of Belgian troops

THE BELGIAN INFANTRY TAKE UP THEIR POSITIONS IN THE BERGKAMEN SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT : Members of a section carrying small arms ammunition to a defence point

GERMAN WORKERS ARE EJECTED FROM THE PLANT : These men, who were resisting the British order for dismantlement, were driven out of the works by the Belgian infantry

A BELGIAN OFFICER GIVES HIS INSTRUCTIONS : He is ordering Germans to remove one of the barriers barring the approach to the oil plant. The correct behaviour of the Belgian troops prevented any serious incidents

BELGIAN TROOPS in the RUHR

Prevent Opposition to Dismantling

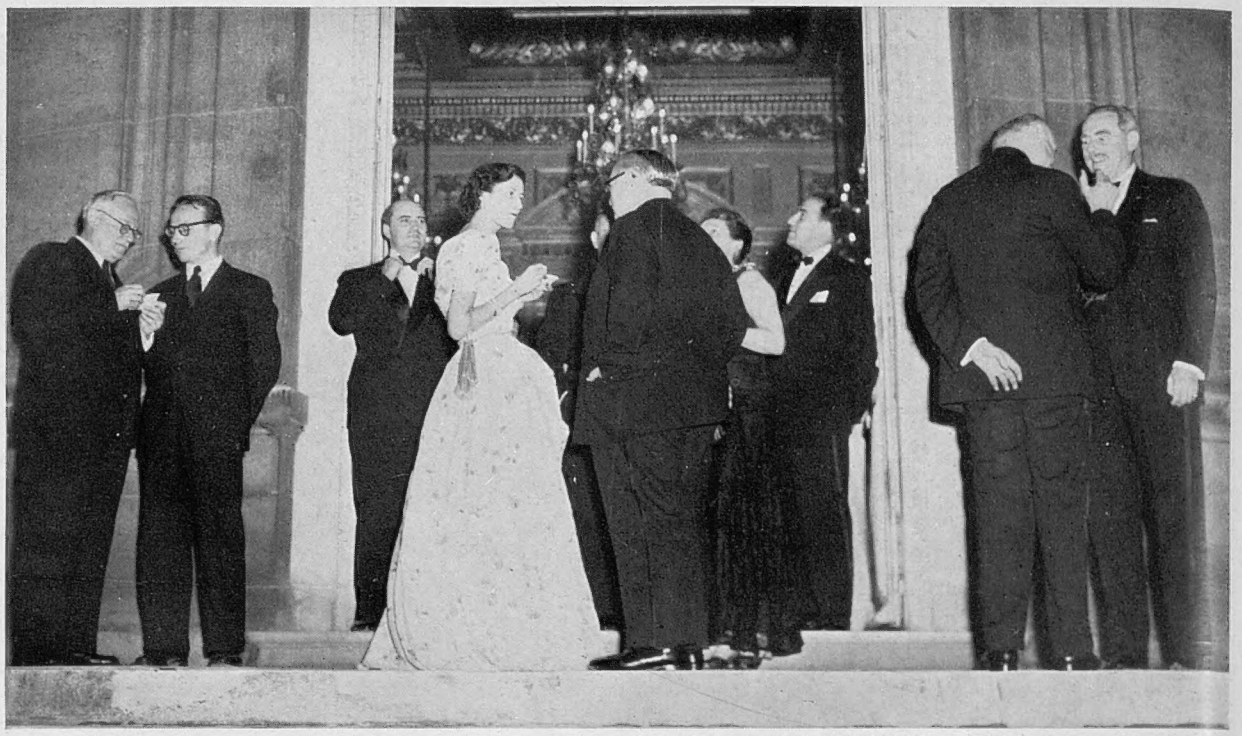
Belgian troops, acting on the request of the British authorities, occupied the Fischer-Tropsch synthetic oil works at Bergkamen. This action took place after a German dismantling squad, which was due to begin work under the orders of the British Military Government, had been denied access to the works by Germans opposed to dismantlement. So correctly did the Belgian force behave that there were few incidents and the Belgian force was reduced to 120. The Fischer-Tropsch plant is not in operation because much of it was damaged during the war, and of late only maintenance and repair workers have been employed there. The present dismantling will throw about 100 out of work. There is concern throughout the Ruhr over the dismantling campaign, and further difficulties are foreseen in the future.

"DISMANTLING TOOK AWAY MY BREAD, NOTHING IS LEFT TO ME BUT DEATH"—A NOTICE LEFT BY THE GERMAN WORKERS IN THE BERGKAMEN OIL PLANT : A symbolic figure bearing a notice relating to the Allied dismantling campaign

A PARTY at the QUAI D'ORSAY

M. Schuman's Banquet to the Ministers and their Delegations

The French Foreign Minister's banquet at the Quai d'Orsay on Tuesday of last week was delayed because of two long, secret sessions during the day. It was not until 10 o'clock that M. Vishinsky arrived. A communiqué, issued after a further long session on the following day, stated that the Ministers had examined the Austrian Treaty, and a *modus vivendi* relating to the situation in Germany. It was also announced that the session, which was due to end on June 15, would continue. Mr. Bevin, who was to have travelled by road to Luxembourg with M. Schuman for the Consultative Council of Western Europe, had to cancel his plans, but proposed to fly there on Friday morning.

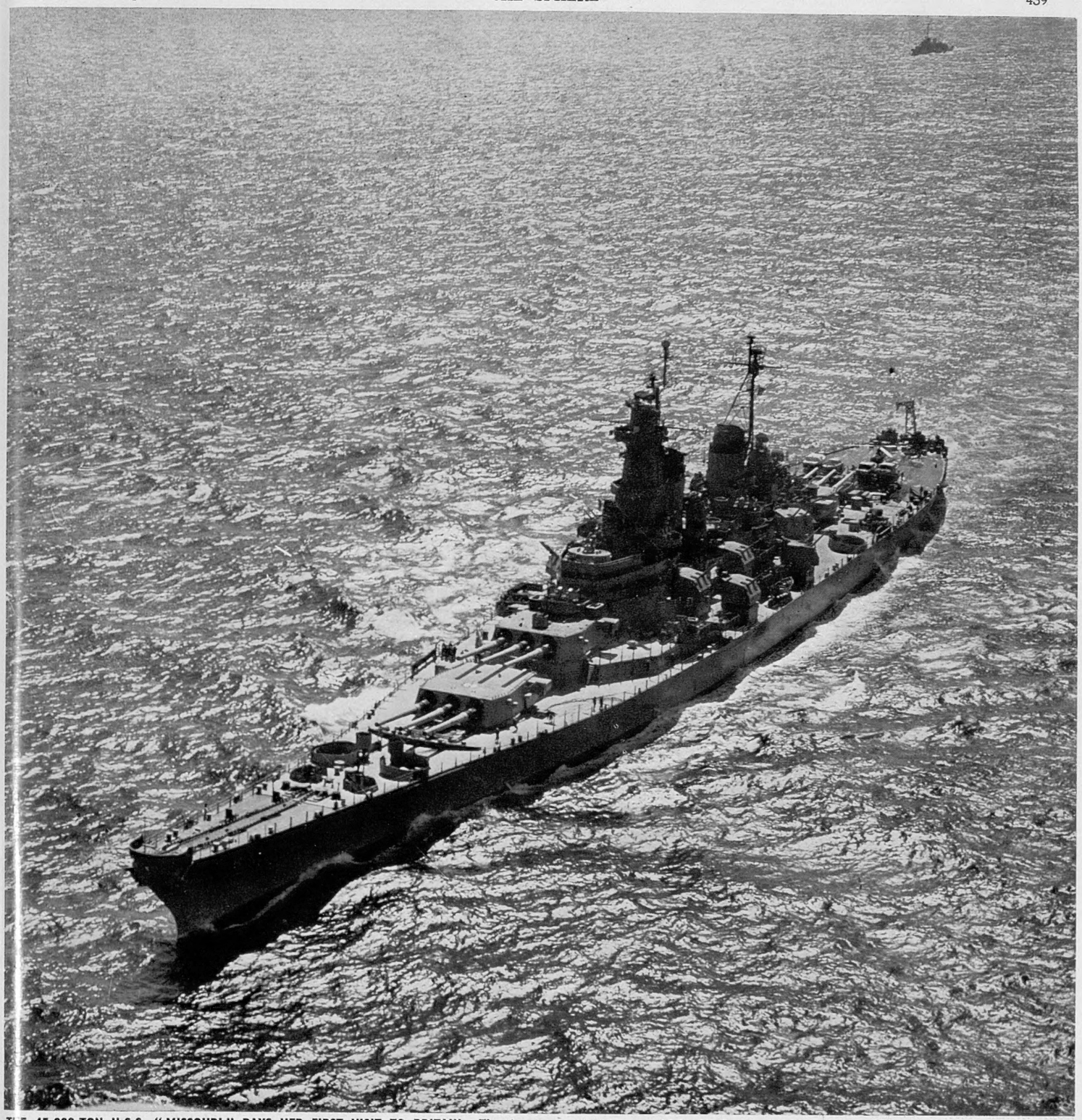


ON THE GARDEN STEPS OF THE QUAI D'ORSAY: The party takes the air, after the French Foreign Minister's banquet. On the left, M. Vishinsky compares notes with his interpreter. Centre, Mr. Bevin chats with Mrs. David Bruce, wife of the United States Ambassador in Paris. On the right, the host, M. Robert Schuman, makes a point in his conversation with Mr. Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State

THE BIG FOUR: Mr. Ernest Bevin, M. Andrei Vishinsky, Mr. Dean Acheson and M. Robert Schuman, at the Quai d'Orsay party last week. After another long secret session the banquet was due to begin at 8.30, but Mr. Bevin did not arrive until 9.30 and Mr. Vishinsky arrived at 10 o'clock, wearing a lounge suit

ENTENTE AT DINNER: Besides the Foreign Ministers, more than fifty guests were present. In the above picture, M. Hervé Alphand, a member of the French delegation enjoys a cigar, with Madame Maurice Petsche, wife of the French Minister of Finances, and General Vassily Chuikov

THE GUESTS ARRIVE: *Left*—Mrs. Ernest Bevin; *centre*, Mme Alexander Bogomolov, wife of the Soviet Ambassador in Paris, who is followed by her husband; and, *right*, Mrs. Dean Acheson, with General Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor in Germany; and Lord Anderson, a member of the British delegation. Two secret sessions had taken place during the day, one at 3.30, which was adjourned for two hours, and the second at 6.45 in the evening



THE 45,000-TON U.S.S. "MISSOURI" PAYS HER FIRST VISIT TO BRITAIN: The famous battleship on which the Japanese surrender was signed on September 2, 1945, led a Midshipman's Practice Squadron of ten vessels into Portsmouth last Friday. They had sailed from Annapolis, Maryland, with 1,235 midshipmen, besides their crew strengths of 5,000. The other nine vessels were five destroyers and four fast minelayers. These ships are almost indistinguishable except for their stern gear. The destroyers carry depth-charges and the minelayers mine-racks. To-day, the squadron was due to return to Annapolis. In August, a second practice squadron will leave there for Cherbourg. *On the left* is the U.S. minelayer "Shannon," one of the accompanying vessels. The U.S.S. "Missouri" wore the flag of Rear-Admiral Allan E. Smith, who paid a visit to the Mayor of Portsmouth, travelling by a helicopter, which landed on the deck of the battleship

THE "MISSOURI" VISITS PORTSMOUTH

The U.S. Battleship, on which the Japanese Surrender was Signed, visits Britain for the First Time

A VISITOR IN TRIESTE

The Social and Para-Military Aspect of the City

Described by CHARLES GRAVES

TRIESTE.

WHICHEVER way the elections might have gone, Trieste has been the one diplomatic victory won by Great Britain since the war. It has also provided a first-class example of the way to combat Communism in a practical manner by showing a sympathetic but firm attitude towards Yugoslavs, Italians, Slovenes and everyone else in the neighbourhood.

To recapitulate, the Allied Military Government which now administers the British-U.S. zone of 86 square miles, was originally set up to govern that department of Venezia Giulia which came under the control of the Allied Command when the Yugoslav Army withdrew to the east of the so-called Morgan Line in accordance with the Duino agreement of June 20, 1945. This area is known as Zone A. Zone B—controlled by the Yugoslavs—is 199 square miles. As far as Great Britain and the U.S. were concerned, Zone A was one of several regional organisations inside the framework of the Allied Military Government of Northern Italy and derived its financial and economic support from Rome. As such, it was a caretaker Government, bound by international conventions to administer the territory, as far as was possible, according to Italian law and procedure.

Unfortunately, Trieste and its neighbourhood was the focus of bitter racial jealousies — both Italian and Yugoslav. Moreover, the normal civil administration had ceased to exist. The higher officials had disappeared or were tainted with Fascism. There was no police force and all security depended on the presence of Allied troops. Since 1945 the political keynote has been violent hostility between pro-Italians and pro-Slav Communists. The latter made it quite clear that they would do everything to frustrate, insult and embarrass the new administration. This was made no more easy for them by the fact that the Morgan Line — called after General "Monkey" Morgan of the British Army—was so hastily defined that the dividing-line sometimes went right through cottages or over hillsides so full of stones and trees that the original markers were almost impossible to identify. The physical appearance of the line is a series of piles of white stones which could easily be—and were—moved forward a few feet every now and then by the Yugoslav "partizans."

Even when this trick became quite apparent, it was not easy to combat it. Finally, to prevent this seeping forward before it could affect one of our vital lateral communications, a number of photographers with telescopic lenses were sent from British G.H.Q. to take photographs. The result was immediately successful. For some unknown reason, everybody behind the Iron Curtain has a phobia for being photographed only equalled by primitive races, who regard the camera as the Evil Eye. I had first-class evidence of this to-day when, at a forward post, my wife took a photograph of the Yugoslav sentry 40 yards away on the other side of the barrier. As soon as he saw what was happening he hurried into his sentry-box out of sight, but too late.

Commander-in-Chief of the British-U.S. Forces in the zone is ex-officio the Military Governor, Major-General Terence Airey, C.B., C.B.E., of the Durham Light Infantry and formerly Chief of Staff to the 13th Corps. General Airey is practically unknown to the British public, having served twenty-nine of his thirty years in the Army overseas. Seven of these were in the Sudan and Abyssinia. But he is due back any day now to receive his decoration from his Majesty at an Investiture. His H.Q. is Duino Castle, part of which dates back to the days of the Romans, while Major-General Hoge, commanding the U.S. troops, has had the temerity to take up residence in the ill-fated castle of Miramar.

Miramar is the castle, built in 1857, which has brought bad luck to almost everybody who has lived in it, despite its resemblance to what a successful Surrey stockbroker would build for himself as a villa in the South of France. Its first owner was the Emperor Maximilian, who was shot in Mexico. The Empress Elizabeth, who followed him, was stabbed to death at Geneva. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose murder at Sarajevo started World War I, became the new tenant. Next came the Duke D'Aosta, who died unhappily as a prisoner-of-war in North Africa. No wonder that even General Freyburg, V.C., refused to live in it, preferring to camp in his caravan, when the Germans turned tail.

I am told that Brigadier de Winton, murdered by a fanatic at Pola two years ago, also stayed there. Major-General Hoge, however, comes from Missouri — like his wife — and does not believe in hoodoos or superstitions. Personally, I should hate to live there, especially as I nearly died there yesterday. I was going by launch to Trieste when suddenly a U.S. vedette dashed up and warned us off our course. We thought some old German mine had broken loose. Actually it was to tell us that the U.S. troops were at that moment about to indulge in a shoot with their latest recoil-less 88-mm. gun and that the target area was only a few hundred yards in front of us. Later, we watched the practice, and very accurate it was. Full details of the weapon were later given to me by a young American officer in a crowded steamboat on the Grand Canal, Venice, so I presume it is not a military secret.

American troops in Trieste consist of the 351st Infantry Regiment, a company of a reconnaissance regiment and various oddments, adding up to the prescribed 5,000. British troops, also 5,000 strong, include the 1st Battalion King's Own, the 1st Battalion The Cameronians, and the 1st Battalion The South Lancashire Regiment. Of the British troops, over one-third are regulars. Of the U.S., almost all are professional soldiers. U.S. troops, by the by, wear a most peculiar black, shiny, plastic casque in place of a beret, steel helmet or any other form of headgear. It looks most unserviceable, but must have some very good *objet d'être*. British and U.S. troops get on very well—as well, in fact, as if they were just members of different regiments instead of different armies. Yugoslav troops are also 5,000 strong, but they remain very much in the background.

Very important indeed are the Venezia Giulia police, 6,000 strong, recruited by the Allies, dressed in sky-blue shirts and black trousers, who man all the frontier points and handle all the questions of passports, smuggling, and the like. Specially selected by A.M.G., they were trained by senior officers of Scotland Yard, and though there may be an occasional black sheep, they are doing their difficult work very well indeed. Among British officers, Major Calvert, D.S.O. (known, I believe, as "Mad Mike"), immediately attracts attention. He is the Army swimming champion. He is also, like General Airey, one of Wingate's men. Very much behind the scenes, and strangely reminiscent of Sidney Greenstreet, the Hollywood character-actor, is the British Political Agent, Mr. W. J. Sullivan. Needless to say, he is an Irishman, as one would expect in a troubled, distressful place like Trieste. General Airey also has some Irish blood in him, while his wife was Bridget Vesey, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Irish Guards.

Trieste itself is the gayest place in Italy, if you can call it Italy. Night-clubs like the Hole in the Wall, bars like X 19, Cafés Chantants like—well, there are several—first-class restaurants like Pepe Granzi, good hotels like the Excelsior, all provide a gaiety reminiscent of 1913 Vienna. The buildings themselves are no architectural treat. But the bathing is wonderful. The only snag is the bora, a foul wind which blows like a tornado every now and then.

So much for the social and para-military aspect of Trieste. What really matters is the extraordinary progress made in the rehabilitation of the two major industries—the port and the ship-building, on the one hand, and the oil refinery on the other. The Aquila refinery was completely blitzed—now it is sending out thousands of tons of oil every week. As for the port, its trade with Austria alone is so much greater than before the war that new timber yards are having to be erected.

The shipping yards are in full swing, with 92,000 tons of shipping being built, and several complete ships already afloat. Vast blocks of flats have been erected. Miles of land are being reclaimed. The biggest floating crane in the Mediterranean is hard at work, and though Trieste started to benefit from E.R.P. very late in the day, the industrial level of Trieste's economy will reach 112 per cent.—taking the peak year of 1938 as par for cargo shipping; 127.5 per cent. for port traffic, 213 per cent. for fishery and 182.5 per cent. for agriculture, by 1952. As it is, there will be a very noticeable improvement this year. Employment in fishing is already 318 per cent. and industrial output generally will be 90 per cent. by the autumn. That 's the way to tackle Communism—not to run away from it but to prove the virtues of construction over destruction. No wonder the Russians have suddenly decided that they would like to elect some Swiss Colonel as Governor of Trieste and thus retard the magnificent recovery organised by the Allies.

P.S.—Of the twelve parties involved in the municipal elections—the first since 1922—one alone has spent £200,000 during the past month in propaganda.

TRIESTE GOES TO THE POLLS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1922: *Left*—**A ninety-three-year-old woman patient from a hospital records her vote from a stretcher. A taxi service of ambulances carried 1,300 of Trieste's 1,900 hospital patients to the polls.** *On right*—**Monsignor Francesco, a refugee Roman Catholic priest from Buie, Istria, now in the Yugoslav Zone, records his vote.** About 65 per cent of the poll voted for those Italian parties which favour the restoration of the free territory to Italy. The Christian Democratic Party polled about 40 per cent. of the total votes. An independent group, "Trieste to the Triestines," which polled over 11 per cent., did better than expected, while the Cominform Communist vote was below the expected figure

MARSHAL TITO IN SUMMER UNIFORM: The Yugoslav Premier, Josip Broz Tito, seen with members of the "Pioneers," one of the State's Youth Organisations. Before the Trieste elections, Signor de Gasperi, the Italian Prime Minister, told the electorate that they would have to come to terms with the Slovene minority, and that the country would have to remain at peace with the Yugoslavs, irrespective of the governing régime. He also assured the population that he would strive for the restoration of Trieste, including the Yugoslav Zone, to Italy

TROOPING THE COLOUR IN TRIPOLITANIA : The march-past during the King's Birthday Parade, when 800 men of the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, and The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, formed the biggest parade of British troops ever to perform the ceremony outside London. Nearly 30,000 people—the majority of the European population—watched the march-past. The United Kingdom has been responsible for the administration of all the former Italian colonies, except the Fezzan, since their liberation. A month ago, at the United Nations General Assembly at Flushing Meadows, Mr. Gromyko revived the Soviet proposal that all Italian colonies be placed under collective U.N. trusteeship with a view to eventual independence. He accused the Western Powers of keeping their hold with a view to using them as bases for aggression against the Soviet Union

TROOPING IN TRIPOLI

The Celebration of the King's Birthday in Italy's Former Colony

TAKING THE SALUTE : The King's Personal Representative, Mr. T. R. Blackley, stands to attention in the glaring Tripoli sun. On the left are Lieut.-Colonel J. Sorrel-Cameron, 1st Cameron Highlanders, and Major-General H. Murray ; on the right stands Brigadier W. Steele, Coldstream Guards

PARADING IN THE SUN : The Guards' bands during a rehearsal for the big parade. *On right*—The 1st Battalion The Grenadier Guards march on to the marine parade-ground, which is about a third the size of the Horse Guards Parade. This necessitated special drill orders, but the parade went without a hitch. In spite of the intense heat and the attentions of thousands of flies, the men stood to attention and marched at attention for an hour without relaxing

A NEW ADVANCED TRAINER FOR THE R.A.F.: The Balliol Mark II, made by the Boulton and Paul Aircraft Company, of Wolverhampton. It differs from the Mark I in having an air intake for the carburettors and an oil-cooling system, underslung. Three versions are being made—with an airscrew turbine, with a liquid-cooled piston engine, and with an air-cooled radial engine. Seventeen of these aircraft are on order and one version is now undergoing tropical trials at Khartoum. The Air Ministry has to decide whether to put the Balliol Mark II or the Avro Athena, built to the same specification, into full-scale production as the standard R.A.F. trainer. The Balliol Mark II prototype is now undergoing tropical tests at the Ministry of Supply's establishment at Khartoum. Particular attention has been paid to making the machine of robust construction and design for simple replacement of parts. Tailplane, elevators, ailerons, undercarriage units and wing tanks are interchangeable from port to starboard and the fin is interchangeable with the tailplane

THE BALLIOL MARK II WITH ROLLS-ROYCE MERLIN ENGINE: The Merlin-engined Balliol has a maximum speed of 305 m.p.h.; with a Mamba airscrew turbine it has a top speed of 307 m.p.h., and with a Bristol Mercury radial engine it can reach 280 m.p.h. It will be flown by men who have completed their primary training

NEARLY AS FAST AS A BATTLE OF BRITAIN FIGHTER: The new trainer has been designed for advanced training in flying, gunnery, navigation, bombing, photography and glider towing

AVIATION NEWS

Testing the BALLIOL MARK II and the TRACTOR TREAD

On right—**THE LARGEST TRACK TREADS EVER MADE: A Boeing B 50 Superfortress with tractor-tread landing gear which has a ground contact area three times greater than that of the usual double-tyre landing gear of the B 50.** The tractor-tread landing gear is being tested at Seattle on the Boeing B 50 Superfortress, standard medium bomber of the U.S. Air Force. The tests are being made to judge the possibilities of operating the 164,000-lb. aircraft from rough ground. Each tread unit consists of an endless rubber belt, which rotates round a series of grooved drums and bogies. The main landing gear units each have twin belt-and-drum assemblies, while the nose unit consists of a single-belt system. All units retract completely when the machine is in flight and do not limit its top speed of 400 m.p.h. The tripod pedestal, attached to the nose of the aircraft, holds a moving-picture camera, which automatically records the action of the nose unit during high-speed taxi-ing tests

AN "ATOM-BOMBED" VILLAGE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE: The first school for atomic Civil Defence training was opened last week by the Hon. K. G. Younger, son of Viscount Younger of Leckie, and Parliamentary Secretary, Home Office. This view shows the village at Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucestershire, which has been constructed with shattered buildings and mounds of rubble to simulate the scene after an atomic bomb attack. Part of the training includes instruction in the use of the Geiger counter, the instrument used to detect radio-activity. The new Civil Defence Technical Training School has been established to train instructors who will pass their knowledge on to volunteers in their home districts, under the plan contained in the new Civil Defence Act. Sixty students are being trained on the first course. They will attend lectures and demonstrations for three and a half weeks, after which they must pass an examination before themselves becoming qualified instructors. Protection against chemical warfare plays a large part in the syllabus. Perhaps the most interesting part of the course is the instruction on defensive action against atomic bombing

REHEARSAL FOR WAR

An "Atom-Bombed" Village in Gloucestershire; A U.S. Air Force Rescue Squad in South Carolina

FIRE-FIGHTING IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE: The blazing fuselage of a salvaged B 17 contains a dummy pilot which must be rescued in the tests. At the Fire-Fighting and Rescue School at Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, in South Carolina, a stiff test must be passed to earn the school's diploma. Two weeks' intensive training in the special technique of combating fires resulting from crashes, emergency landings or engine failures is given. The men learn to use the latest equipment and chemicals and are taught the best method of approaching a plane to rescue air crews trapped by fire. Already nearly three hundred men have taken the course this year. In the final tests, a salvaged plane is soaked with petrol and set on fire and a team is sent to the mock rescue. Chemicals are played on the blaze and, at the same time, a stream of water is directed at the cockpit. Then the rescuers go in to recover the dummy pilot from the cockpit

U.S. AIR FORCE FIRE-FIGHTERS GO IN TO THE RESCUE: Foam hoses are played on the blazing aircraft, while other students approach the cockpit, where a dummy pilot has been placed

1. THE NEW YORK POPULACE FLOCK TO THE SEA: The sands of Coney Island were thronged with people during a recent heat-wave

2. GANG WARFARE IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK: A fight between two rival factions of youths and men in the tenement quarter at 122nd Street and First Avenue

FOREIGN NEWS IN PICTURES

A Camera Record of Recent Events in the U.S.A., Europe and the Middle and Far East

1. THE SOUTHEND OF THE U.S.: Coney Island is but a short distance from New York. When our picture was taken a few days ago the sands were thronged with people, as blue skies and a soaring temperature brought out 800,000 New Yorkers to take advantage of the cooling ocean breezes and water. The tower of the parachute jump "thrill-ride" is seen rising in the foreground. On the day that this picture was taken the thermometer had risen to 89 degrees, only ·8 degrees off the record of 89·8 set up in 1933.

2. TENEMENT-QUARTER GANGSTERISM: With the enemy on the run, members of one of the battling factions race through the streets of New York's Harlem section armed with rocks and sticks. A man at the left is scrambling out of the way of the charge. A cameraman on hand at the time snapped this dramatic "front-line" photograph as small-scale war broke out between rival factions of youths and men in the teeming tenement streets. The fight, allegedly between Spaniards and Puerto Ricans, started at the Jefferson swimming-pool at 122nd Street and First Avenue, and quickly boiled over into adjoining streets. Before a squad of police managed to restore order, four youths had been injured seriously enough to require medical attention.

3. TELEVISION IMPROVEMENTS: To provide a reliable all-weather receiving-point at Radio City, in New York, for receiving television programmes from temporary field locations within a radius of approximately 30 miles, the National Broadcasting Company has installed two radomes on the roof that will greatly improve television reception throughout the metropolitan area. Here is a close-up of the radome on the building.

4 and 5. ARAB ARMY DAY: On May 24, 1946, Transjordan achieved its independence. To celebrate the event, Arab Army Day was held in Amman,

3. TO AID TELEVISION RECEPTION: High up on the R.C.A. Building in New York's Radio City is the National Broadcasting Company's new "Radome," designed to improve reception throughout the metropolis

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN NAGASAKI HONOUR A SAINT: These elderly Japanese women are pictured at a celebration recently held in Nagasaki to mark the fourth centennial of the landing in Japan of the Catholic missionary, St. Francis Xavier. Some 8,000 Catholics attended Mass at the site of Urugami Church—the largest in Japan until an atom bomb destroyed it and the city in 1945. The service was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Jose Leopez Ortiz, Bishop of Tuy. The remains of the bombed chapel are seen in the background of this view

4 and 5. ARMY DAY CEREMONIES IN TRANSJORDANIA: *On left*—Glubb Pasha, British-born Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion, talks to Abd Kader Elgiundy, Assistant Chief of Staff, at Amman. *On right*—King Abdullah, in the back seat, reviews his troops: he has a guard of honour of mounted troops of the Legion

6. AMERICA'S FIRST GAS TURBINE-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE IS TURNED OVER TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD: Engineers inspecting the locomotive before carrying out tests

7. ROLLING ALONG SMOOTHLY AT HIGH OPERATING SPEED, the new locomotive is hauling 4,500 tons in the course of its preliminary road tests

the capital, last month, when King Abdullah reviewed the men of the Arab Legion. Chief of Staff of this body is Glubb Pasha. Although now largely mechanised, the Arab Legion still includes a number of horsemen who carry out the desert patrols.

6 and 7. THE GAS TURBINE-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE: America's first gas turbine-electric locomotive made its public debut on June 16 before rail executives assembled at the General Electric Company's Erie works. Simultaneously, General Electric and the American Locomotive Company announced that the 4,500-h.p. unit had performed satisfactorily on preliminary runs and would be turned over to the Union Pacific for additional road tests in freight service. The unit exerts about twice as much horse-power at the rails as a Diesel-electric locomotive of comparable size. It burns low-grade bunker oil. Geared for 79 m.p.h., the locomotive carries enough fuel for twelve hours of operation at 4,500 h.p.

8. SANARY RECEIVES THE CROIX DE GUERRE: In this little seaside town near Toulon 116 villas were savagely razed to the ground by the Germans, 300 houses were rendered uninhabitable by the allied bombardments of April and August, 1944, twenty-one civilians were killed, and the port installations were entirely smashed. Because of the heroic behaviour of the inhabitants throughout the war, particularly during the German occupations in the area, the French Republic has presented the Croix de Guerre to the town, and on June 5 the French Minister of Commerce, M. Jules Julien, accompanied by General Giromali, Military Commandant in the Toulon region, visited Sanary in order to make the presentations officially.

BURMESE AND CEYLONESE BISHOPS ARE CONSECRATED IN CALCUTTA: For the first time in the history of the Protestant Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, three bishops were consecrated in Calcutta on the same day, Whit-Sunday, June 5. The ceremony was unique in that it was the first time that a Karen and Burman were consecrated Bishops. In this picture, from left to right in the front row, are Joseph Amritanand, Bishop of Assam; the Rt. Rev. John Aung Hla, Burman; and the Rt. Rev. Francis Ah Mya, Karen, after the consecration

9 and 10. TRAGEDY IN THE ALPS: Like lightning from a clear sky, fire struck the Swiss mountain hamlet of Selva, on the Ober-Alp Pass road, in the Grisons, on the evening of June 11, and plunged a happy, peaceful mountain population into dire need. The origin of the outbreak is unknown: fanned by a heavy wind, the fire spread rapidly, and within twenty minutes all the houses but two were destroyed. Thirty buildings in all were destroyed, and 150 people rendered homeless.

8. A CROIX DE GUERRE FOR SANARY: M. Julien, French Minister of Industry, presents the Cross to the town on behalf of the Republic

9 and 10. FIRE DESTROYS AN ALPINE VILLAGE AND RENDERS 150 PEOPLE HOMELESS: *On left*—A general view of the hamlet of Selva on the day following the outbreak. *On right*—The burnt-out church; in the background is the Weiler Tschamutt, and, *to the right*, the Ober-Alp Pass

THE CARRIAGE DRIVE ON THE SECOND DAY: Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret with the Duke of Edinburgh and Major the Hon. David Ormsby-Gore, son and heir of Lord Harlech

THE KING AND QUEEN ARRIVE AT THE GOLDEN GATES ENTRANCE FOR THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL ASCOT MEETING: Their Majesties acknowledge the cheers of the crowds as they begin their drive round the course

The first Royal Ascot Meeting since the ending of clothes rationing did not quite produce the amount of colour expected. Those who arrived in summer dress on the first day were compelled by the grey skies in the morning to carry coats, but as the day wore on and as the Royal procession made its way to the Royal box, the sun broke through and the grey clouds gave way to a brilliant sky. It was then that the wearers of summer dresses were rewarded. Perhaps more remarkable was the number of men in morning dress. Heartening news of the reduction in price of drinks, especially of champagne, greeted the hosts of parties. Turning to the more serious business of the day, the opening race provided a spectacular win for Pambidian, and the Gold Vase went to an American

ASCOT AGAIN

Fashions on the Opening Day

THE TRADITIONAL ROYAL PROCESSION PROCEEDS DOWN THE COURSE: Since the last October meeting at Ascot, workmen have been busy moving tons of sand and earth in order to improve conditions on the course. The "Straight Mile" has received attention and the Paddock bend has been improved

THE ROYAL BOX ON THE FIRST DAY'S RACING AT ASCOT : On the parapet of the box is the Gold Vase, won during the afternoon by Mr. William Woodward's Lone Eagle. From left to right in the front of the box are the Duke of Gloucester, H.M. the King, H.M. the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. For the opening day of the meeting the Queen was dressed in a soft shade of mauve

AFTER THE SUN CAME OUT—OUT CAME THE FASHIONS : On the left Miss Jean Stambrook arrived dressed in a "Tube look" white dress with swathed skirt; in the next picture Mrs. Richard Pope is seen in her Lanvin of Paris dress in Royal blue with white cable design, and a blue-and-white halo cross-over hat. In the centre picture is Mrs. Mullally in a matching outfit, with a feather-plumed hat. Second from right; complete readiness for summer, even to the detail of extra large sunglasses, was displayed by this Ascot-goer. On the right is Mrs. Charles Oppenheimer, who wore a black dress with flounced skirt. Her face was covered with fine veiling from her straw skull cap; shoes with spindle heels completed the outfit

THE MASSED PIPE BANDS ENTER THE ARENA AT OLYMPIA DURING THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT: Although pageantry has to some extent been replaced by displays of modern arms, the massed pipe bands of the Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards remained one of the most popular items. The Tournament was opened on Thursday of last week by Field-Marshal Sir William Slim

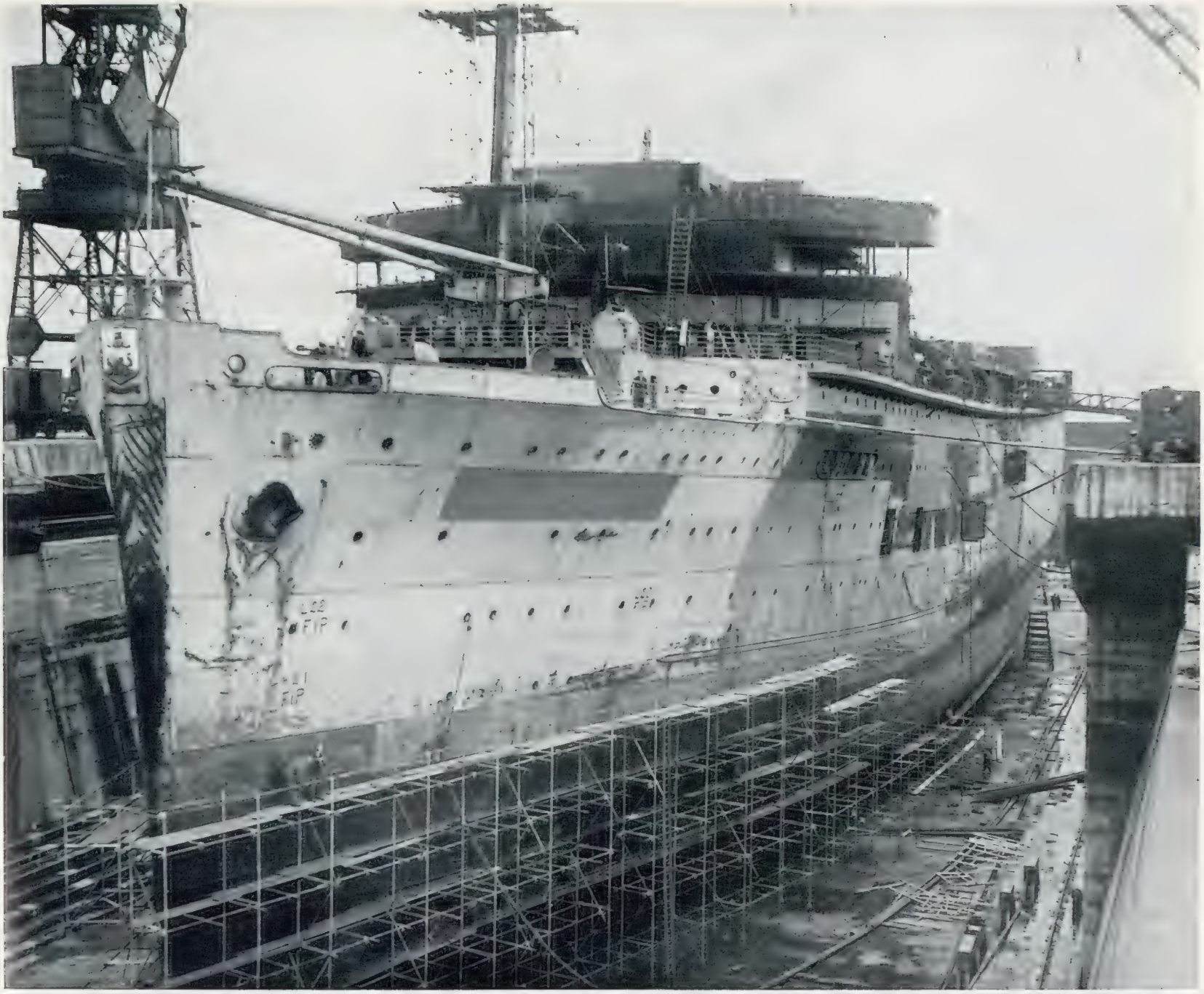
PAGEANTRY and MECHANISATION

MODERN WEAPONS AND OLD FAVOURITES AT THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT AT OLYMPIA

THE MOTOR-CYCLE DISPLAY BY THE ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS: Thirteen men on three machines! This was one of the highlights of the display. Another was when six men rode, spreadeagled, on one bike, while others rode facing backwards

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE TRANSPORT COMMAND STAGES A PARACHUTE DEMONSTRATION: A nursing orderly of the Women's R.A.F. is seen descending. Members of the Parachute Regiment; an airborne gunner, fully armed; a nursing sister and a nursing orderly took part, making controlled drops from 105 ft. up in the roof

This year's Royal Tournament is a more highly-mechanised affair than usual. A Bailey Bridge is erected in a few minutes; motor-cyclists of the Royal Corps of Signals perform hair-raising feats; and R.A.F. Transport Command provides a thrilling parachutist display. These are the modern highlights, but some old favourites remain. The Royal Naval gun-drill competition, carried out by detachments from Chatham and Devonport, is still a favourite, and the lovers of pageantry may enjoy the pipers and drummers of the 1st Battalions of the Scots and Irish Guards; the corps of drums of the 1st Battalion Welsh Guards; and the musical drive by the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery.

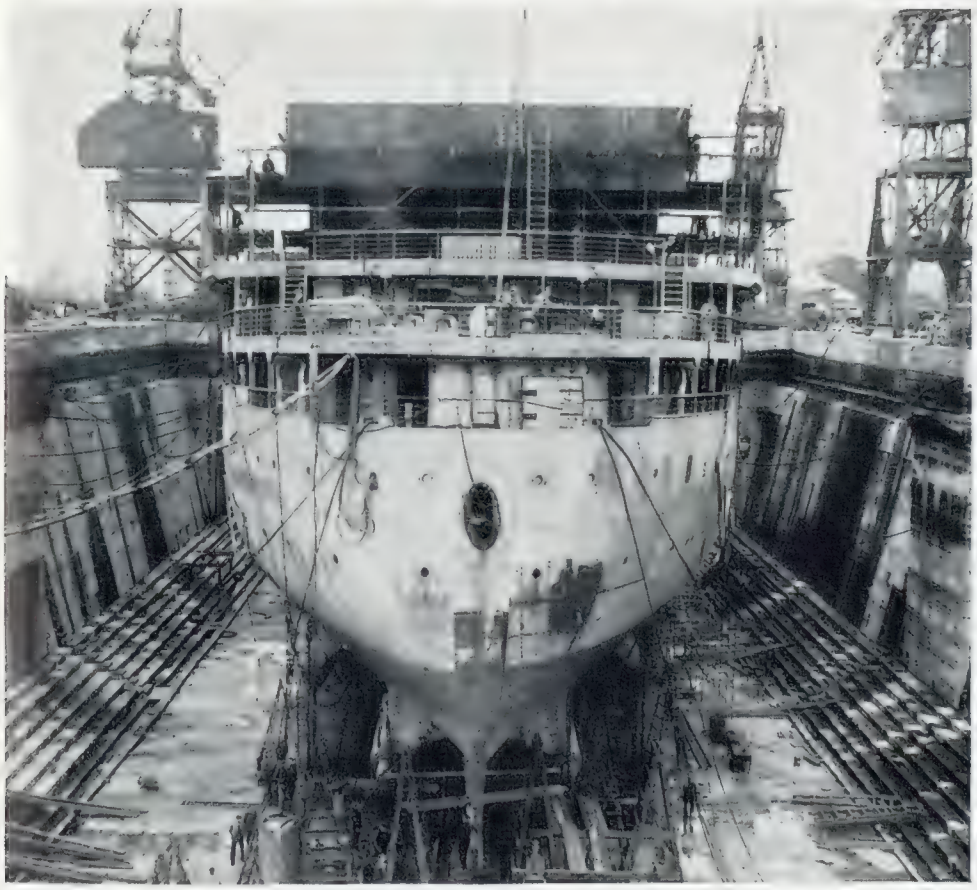


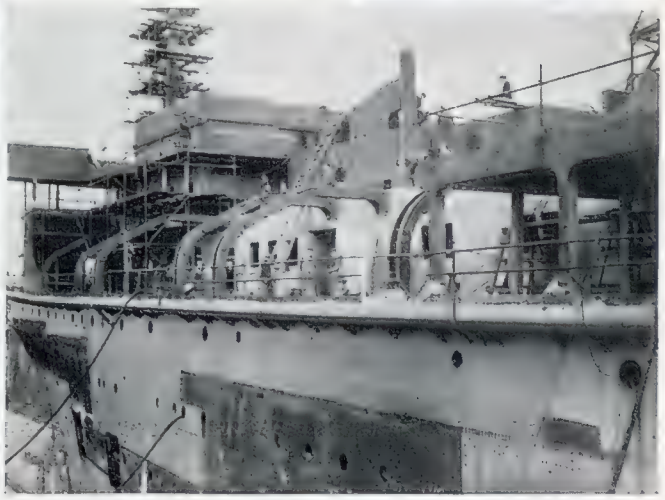
THE "MONARCH OF BERMUDA" TAKES NEW SHAPE AS AN IMMIGRANT SHIP: The famous Queen of the New York-Bermuda run, which was burnt out while in dry-dock at Hebburn-on-Tyne two years ago, and was written off as a dead loss, has been thoroughly reconditioned and will sail again next year, under the Shaw Savill and Albion management, to Australia

NEW SHIPS FOR OLD

THE "MONARCH OF BERMUDA" TAKES NEW SHAPE

The 22,400-ton liner, *Monarch of Bermuda*, which was burnt out at Hebburn-on-Tyne, in March 1947, is rapidly taking shape as a new ship. She is expected to sail again early next year as an immigrant ship but she will then have a new name which is, as yet, undecided. The *Monarch of Bermuda* had three funnels and two masts; the new liner will have only one funnel and one mast and will carry about 2,000 passengers in four-, six- and eight-berth cabins. Other fundamental changes include the new stern section of the vessel. This has entailed building a complete new superstructure on the original after-bridge.





REFITTING THE "MONARCH OF BERMUDA": A large section of superstructure has been imposed on the old after-bridge, giving the stern of the ship an entirely new appearance. Below the water-line men are working to clear away barnacles that have stuck to the hull during the two years in which the ship lay idle. *On right:* The plates go up for the top deck of the new upper works of the liner. Over 1,000 men are employed on refitting her for her new duties as an immigrant liner. The 22,400-ton erstwhile luxury liner is seen in the King George V Dock at Southampton, with her old name blocked out

THE FISHING FLEET IN THE DOCKS AT KING'S LYNN: The King's Lynn Borough Council, in conjunction with the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, has asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning to approve a scheme for the preservation of 400 of its ancient buildings as historic monuments. The town is of great archæological interest and was, at one time, the fourth seaport in England

THE TUESDAY MARKET-PLACE AT KING'S LYNN: In the background may be seen the spire of the fifteenth-century St. Nicholas Chapel. The town is rich in historic buildings. In the Saturday Market Place, near the river Ouse, stands St. Margaret's Church, founded about 1100, by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, who built Norwich Cathedral after he had moved the See to there from Thetford in 1094

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BUILDINGS IN ST. NICHOLAS STREET: The fine old half-timbered house is one of the 400 ancient buildings mentioned in the survey drawn up by the Borough Council and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

THE ANCIENT BUILDINGS OF KING'S LYNN

A Scheme for the Preservation of 400 Historic Monuments

The Norfolk town of King's Lynn, situated on the right bank of the River Ouse, two miles from its influx into the Wash, has asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning to approve a schedule of 400 ancient buildings for preservation as historic monuments. The King's Lynn Borough Council, in conjunction with the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, has issued a report and survey of the historic buildings, which include among others the medieval hall of the Guild of St. George, built in 1407. This building is of nation-wide interest owing to its long association with the drama, extending from Shakespeare's day to the nineteenth century. It is now being restored for use as a theatre. The Guildhall has "flushwork" dating, in part, from 1423. "Flushwork" is the flint and stone panelling often found in East Anglian churches.

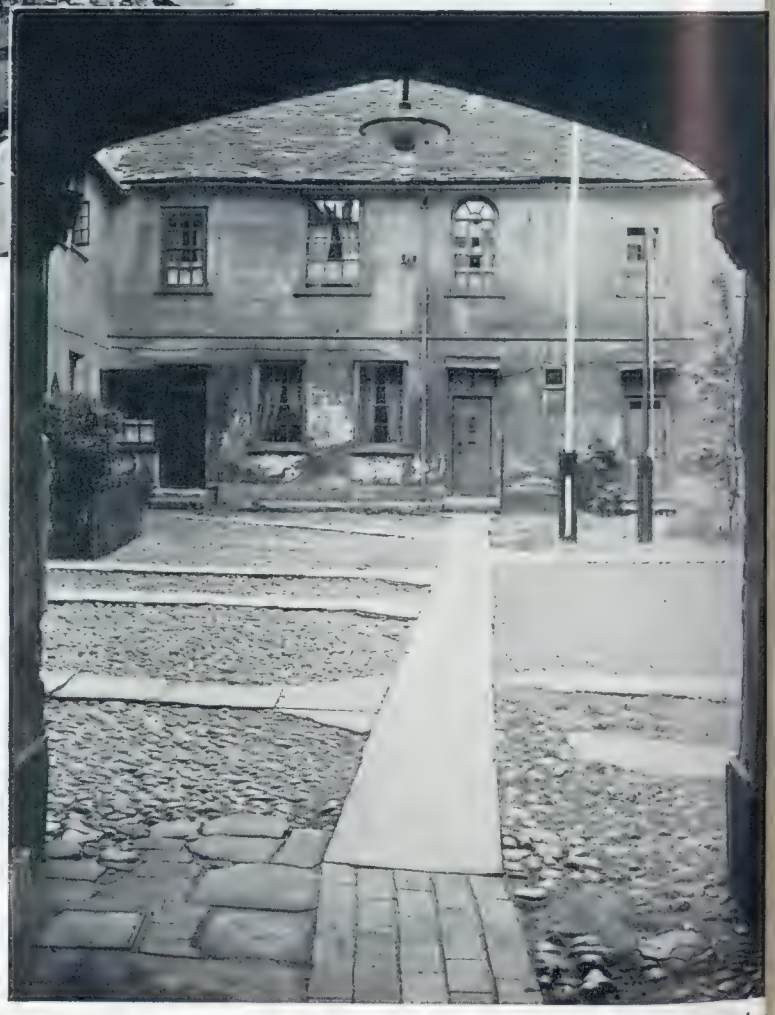
The market town of King's Lynn possesses a fine collection of buildings representative of all periods, from the Middle Ages onwards; and it is surprising that, for a town of its size, it is not more widely recognised as a place of great historical interest in view of its richness in historical treasures. The buildings are of all types—religious, civic and commercial. In addition, they are not scattered widely, but are situated in groups in the older part of the town, close by the river.

The principal need for King's Lynn, in relation to town-planning, is for improved communications providing a good traffic route from the south to the docks and industrial area north of the docks' railway. The town can thus solve its vital planning problems without the destruction of historic buildings. There is ample space for improvement and extension elsewhere.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has recommended that the Town Corporation should exercise its powers under the Town and Country Planning Acts to safeguard all buildings of historic and architectural interest. As it now stands the town represents the history of England through many centuries, and the halls of the Guilds, the Church and the warehouses of the past, all bear witness to the long-standing maritime importance of King's Lynn.

The educational value of the town's ancient buildings cannot be over-estimated, and with skill and further thought those who desire their preservation, and those who desire reconstruction, better housing, and better roads, will find that both aspects are complementary and can be co-ordinated in a satisfactory plan.

Fanny Burney lived at King's Lynn, as did her father, Dr. Burney, author of the history of music. He was organist at St. Margaret's Church. George Vancouver also lived there.



KING'S LYNN'S "HAMPTON COURT" IN NELSON STREET: This charming medieval building, constructed in the fourteenth century, was probably a monastery or a college. Later it was adapted to serve as a merchant's house and is now divided into a number of tenements

THE GREENLAND FISHERY IN BRIDGE STREET : This interesting building, dated 1605, was used as a museum and contained relics of Eugene Aram, who, at the time of his arrest, was an usher at the local grammar school. The building was severely damaged by enemy action during the war, and the rear wing was destroyed. The local authorities have suggested that, when repaired, it might be used as a restaurant or club-house

ONE OF KING'S LYNN'S MOST FAMOUS CHURCHES—THE RED MOUNT CHAPEL IN THE WALKS : This curious brick chapel was built about 1483, probably as a wayside shrine for pilgrims to Walsingham, where the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham once attracted pilgrims from all over Europe. It stands in The Walks, a pleasant public garden which lies to the south of the station

THE GUILDHALL IN SATURDAY MARKET PLACE, NEAR THE RIVER : Part of the building dates from 1423. The famous Red Register of Lynn, one of the earliest paper books in existence, is preserved in the Guildhall ; and the municipal plate includes "King John's Cup" (*circa* 1350) and "King John's Sword." The black flint and stone panelling, or "flushwork," is often found in churches and ancient buildings in East Anglia. King's Lynn obtained its first charter in 1205

THE KILL: Vincent Charles Hitchcock, killed two bulls on his first public appearance as a matador at La Linea. He was tossed four times, but each time he went back for the kill. A crowd of 12,000, mostly from Gibraltar, gave the twenty-one-year-old Englishman a rousing reception and, at the end, he was presented with the tail and ears of one of his bulls by the president of the bull-ring — a coveted honour only rarely accorded to the matador

THE BRITISH BULLFIGHTER

"Vincente El Ingles" Kills Two Bulls; and then is Gored in Practise

Vincent Charles Hitchcock (known to La Linea bullfight crowds as "Vincente El Ingles" saw his first bullfight when he was serving with the Merchant Navy. He determined to become a matador and went to a bullfighting school at Seville. His first appearance in the bull-ring was crowned with success when, although tossed four times, he killed two bulls. On the following Friday he was practising on the ranch of Juan Belmonte (himself an ex-matador) with Belmonte's son, Juanito, when he was gored by a steer. He is now in hospital at La Linea, the three-inch wound, in his leg affected the femoral artery. Hitchcock, who is only twenty-one, is the son of a Hatton Garden jeweller, who lives at Westcliff. "We discussed the hazards of bullfighting before he left for Spain," said his father, "but Vincent fully realised the dangers, and said: 'If I am killed or maimed, that is one of the things I have to expect.'" Mr. Hitchcock added that neither he nor his wife would attend a bullfight, whether or not his son was performing. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock flew out to see their son after the accident to attempt to persuade him to give up his new career.

"VINCENTE EL INGLES" DISPLAYS THE BULL'S EARS: Dressed in the traditional pink, silver-braided costume, with pink stockings and montera, the young matador leaves the bull-ring. A plaster on his upper lip covers a small cut received during his first and victorious bullfight at La Linea

IN A HOSPITAL BED AFTER HE HAD BEEN GORED BY A BULL WHILE PRACTISING: Vincent Hitchcock was taken to hospital at La Linea after an accident while training at Jerez, on the ranch of ex-matador, Juan Belmonte. *On right* is his manager, Miguel Ropero Carrasco. Hitchcock was injured in the left leg, receiving a three-inch wound which affected the main artery of the thigh, but his condition is not serious. His parents, who live at Westcliff, flew to Gibraltar to try to dissuade him from continuing his hazardous career, but they did not expect the accident to deter him

AN AMERICAN COMPANY PLAYS "HAMLET" AT KRONBORG CASTLE, ELSINORE, FOR THE FIRST TIME: The State Theatre of Virginia was invited by the Danish National Open-Air Stage, which sponsors the annual International Hamlet Festival, to play the tragedy this year. Left to right in this picture are: Ruth Ford as Ophelia, Robert Breen as Hamlet, Wray Davis as Laertes, Walter Abell as the King, Aline MacMahon as the Queen, and Clarence Derwent as Polonius. **The Danish National Open-Air Stage was constituted in 1937 and, in that year, Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh went to Elsinore to play Hamlet and Ophelia.** For the first time in history a group of American actors presents Shakespeare's *Hamlet* in the original setting of the tragedy at Kronborg Castle. Distinguished companies from Norway, Finland, Germany, and a second English company, headed by John Gielgud, have performed the play in successive years. This year the invitation went to the United States, to the American National Theatre and Academy, the only Government-sponsored organisation of its kind in the United States. The State Theatre of Virginia was chosen because of its official State sponsorship in the absence of a Federal Government-sponsored theatre group, such as exists in Denmark and many other European countries

ELSINORE WITH THE PRINCE

An American Company Plays *Hamlet* for the First Time at Kronborg Castle

"COME, FOR THE THIRD TIME LAERTES; YOU BUT DALLY; I PRAY YOU, PASS WITH YOUR BEST VIOLENCE: I AM AFEARD YOU MAKE A WANTON OF ME." The duel scene in the last act between Hamlet (Robert Breen) and Laertes

"HE HATH, MY LORD, OF LATE MADE MANY TENDERS OF HIS AFFECTION TO ME."—"AFFECTION! POOH! YOU SPEAK LIKE A GREEN GIRL, UNSIFTED IN SUCH PERILOUS CIRCUMSTANCE. DO YOU BELIEVE HIS TENDERS, AS YOU CALL THEM?": Ophelia tells Polonius (Clarence Derwent) of Hamlet's advances

MAKING THEIR DEBUT AT THE CHIMPANZEES' TEA-PARTY—SO-SO, SALLY, SUSAN AND COMPO TAKE PART IN THE FIRST PARTY AT LONDON ZOO, AFTER A LAPSE OF TEN YEARS: Looking well and truly satisfied after their first public tea, the four young apes are taken back to their night quarters. They came from West Africa last year and are between two and three years old

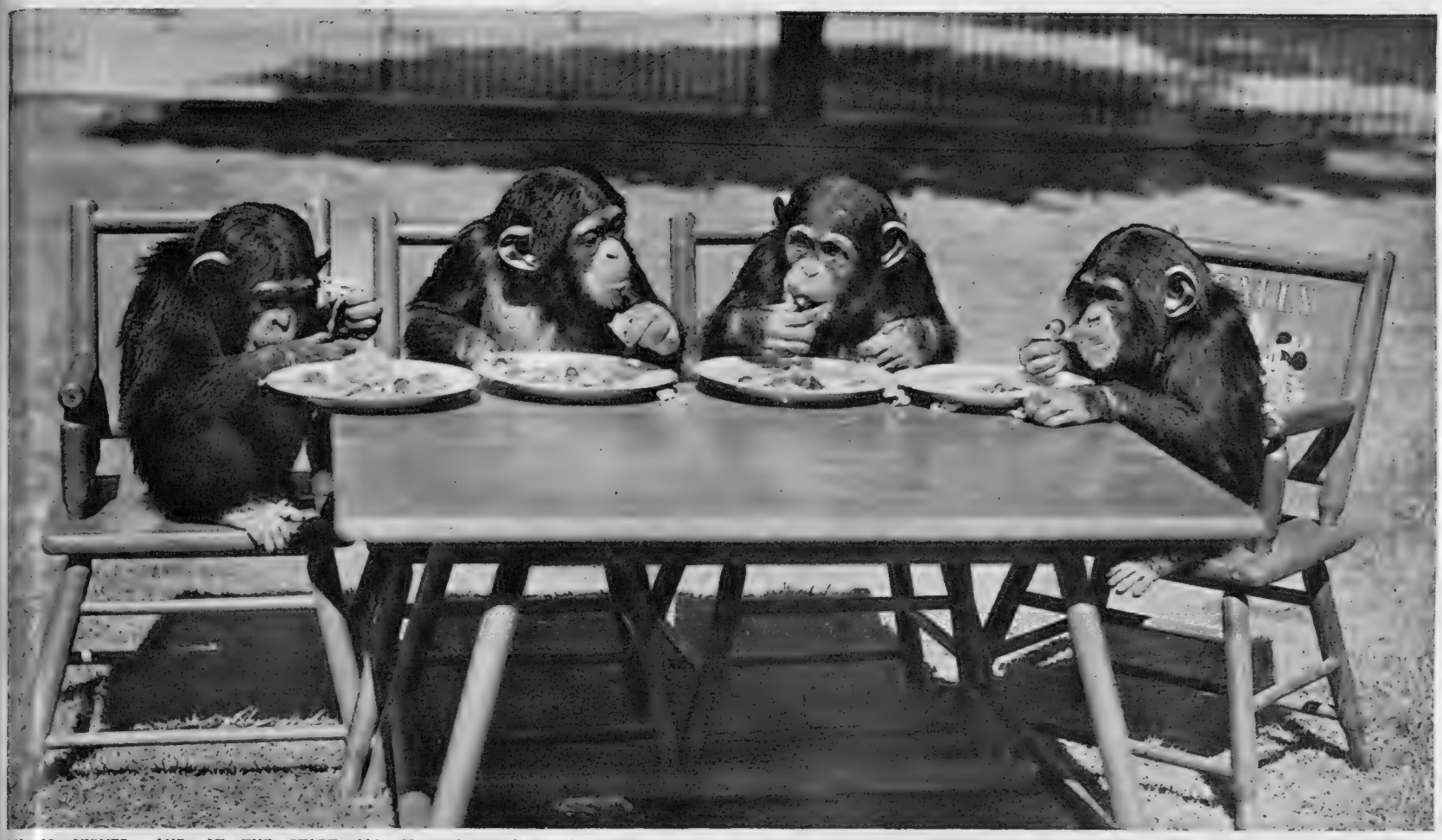
THE CHIMPS AT TEA

FOUR YOUNG WEST AFRICAN APES REVIVE THE LONDON ZOO'S SUMMER PARTY

Last Monday week visitors to Regent's Park witnessed the return of the Chimpanzees' Tea-Party after an absence of ten years. Four young apes—So-So, Susan, Sally and Compo—revived the monkey business which was a familiar treat to pre-war audiences at the Zoo. They are now holding their tea-party on each week-day at about 4.30 p.m., and will continue to do so throughout the summer months. The young companions have been busily training for their party during the past nine months. It was on the decision of their keeper that, having perfected their manners, they made their first appearance. These, on their first day's public appearance, were, on the whole, good, but there was plenty of cunning by-play from each member whenever the occasion arose

SUSAN ASKS FOR MORE! In a polite manner, just like Dickens's Oliver Twist, she holds up her cup to the keeper, who readily obliges with her request for more milk

A DAILY PERFORMANCE, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT REGENT'S PARK—THE FOUR CHIMPANZEES ENTERTAIN THE ZOO'S SUMMER VISITORS: While Compo sits peacefully at the table minding his own business, and the contents of the plate, So-So, Susan and Sally turn and twist in their chairs to get a better look at the inquisitive humans. The four young apes were also pictured in "The Sphere" last year while being put through their paces as potential humorists



TEA IS SERVED, AND AT THE START ALL IS QUIET: At their first appearance the four animals enjoyed a fruit salad. Sally was able to find a large grape, and for some reason decided to examine it carefully before risking the flavour

"JUST LIKE A MAN!": Taking advantage of So-So's interest in the gathering crowd around their arena at the Zoo, Compo casually helps himself to So-So's share of fruit salad

SALLY TAKES HER TIME: In no way disconcerted by the guzzling of her companions, she goes steadily through her meal while Compo stifles a yawn. The four young friends made their first appearance after their keepers had decided that their manners were perfect

GOING, GOING—GONE! COMPO FORGETS HIS MANNERS AND DRINKS FROM THE JUG: Three action studies of the West African ape during his own private "entertainment" at the first tea-party. On the left he is seen as he starts to manœuvre the jug with his feet, hoping that no one will take it from him. In the centre picture he is still rather wary, but on the right he has decided to throw caution to the winds and take a long, cool draught

1. LADY CROSFIELD GIVES HER USUAL PRE-WIMBLEDON TENNIS PARTY AT HIGHGATE: The Duke of Edinburgh, with Mrs. Attlee, chatting to Mrs. Menzies (Kay Stammers). Lady Crosfield is on the Duke's right

2. CHANGING THE GUARD AT WINDSOR CASTLE IN FULL-DRESS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS: The band of the Coldstream Guards marching into the Castle

3. THE "FLYING CURE" FOR WHOOPING COUGH: A view of the outside of the old R.A.F. decompression chamber, showing Nurse Draper assisting two little children undergoing the new treatment

4. THE FAME OF A DURHAM BLACKSMITH-ARTIST CROSSES THE ATLANTIC: Tom Carr painting one of the subjects which have earned him recent commissions from a big American syndicate

PRELUDE TO WIMBLEDON

The Garden Party at Highgate and Other Home News Shown in Pictures

1. TENNIS AT HIGHGATE: The garden-party given by Lady Crosfield at Highgate West Hill is now a recognised forerunner of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships. Many of the leading players were present among the guests a few days ago, when they met the Duke of Edinburgh and Mr. and Mrs. Attlee. The principal attraction is the series of exhibition matches played by the Wimbledon competitors in aid of the National Playing Fields Association, of which the King is patron and the Duke of Edinburgh president.

2. A WINDSOR REVIVAL: Last week the King and Queen watched the Changing of the Guard in the Grand Quadrangle at Windsor Castle. It was the first time for ten years that the troops, the 3rd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, had worn full dress for the ceremony. The Guards' band played on the East Terrace in the afternoon. About 11,000 people were present to witness the scene.

3. CHILDREN "FLY" TO TRY CURE: An old R.A.F. decompression chamber in which Battle of Britain pilots were trained for high flying is now being used to help in the cure of whooping cough. Child patients at Park Hospital, Hither Green, S.E., are taken into the chamber six at a time, accompanied by a nurse, toys and books. The pressure is then gradually lowered until, within 22 minutes, they are experiencing the sensations of flying at about 12,000 ft. Then they make the "descent," which takes another 22 minutes. The machine, which weighs 20 tons, was bought by the Ministry of Health.

4. AN ARTIST IN DURHAM: A "true-life" story is that of a young Tow Law blacksmith, Tom Carr. An injury to the base of his spine left the thirty-seven-year-old blacksmith unable to carry on with his heavy work, and, recuperating at his home at Tow Law, Co. Durham, he kept cheerful by turning to his lifelong hobbies—drawing and painting. Since then, nearly two years ago, he has received many requests from periodicals of every description.

5. HISTORY IN STONES: The ancient bridge at Aylesford, Kent, is helping to ease the traffic bottleneck at nearby

AWARDED A KNIGHTHOOD IN THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS: Dr. Hatton, of East Malling Research Station, to retire: The impending retirement of Dr. R. G. Hatton from the directorship of the Research Station has just been announced. This great scientist will be missed not only by other scientists but by a very large number of farmers and growers who have accepted his guidance during the thirty-six years just passed

5. A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY BRIDGE WHICH HELPS TO COPE WITH TWENTIETH-CENTURY TRAFFIC: The bridge across the Medway at Aylesford. In the background is the fifteenth-century church, with its Norman tower rising above the quaint cottages

6. LONDON WAITERS TAKE PART IN A TRAY RACE AT CHISWICK : Each had to carry a tray on which were balanced a champagne bottle and filled glass

Maidstone, where narrow, winding streets delay and infuriate coast-going motorists. The Automobile Association have signposted the diversion for the benefit of motorists who wish to travel through Maidstone, and now many take the alternative route, which affords the traveller a sight of one of the most picturesque spots in south-east England. It was here that Hengist and Horsa marshalled their forces to fight the ancient Britons.

6. THE RACE OF THE WAITERS : For the first time in this country, waiters from all London hotels took part in a tray race similar to those customary on the Continent. The race took place at the Polytechnic Stadium at Chiswick on June 11 and was organised by the Athletic Club of Grosvenor House Hotel. Wearing their working suits and aprons, the waiters balanced a glass of champagne and a champagne bottle on their trays and raced 880 yards. There were many casualties before Keri Davis breasted the tape with his glass of champagne and bottle intact.

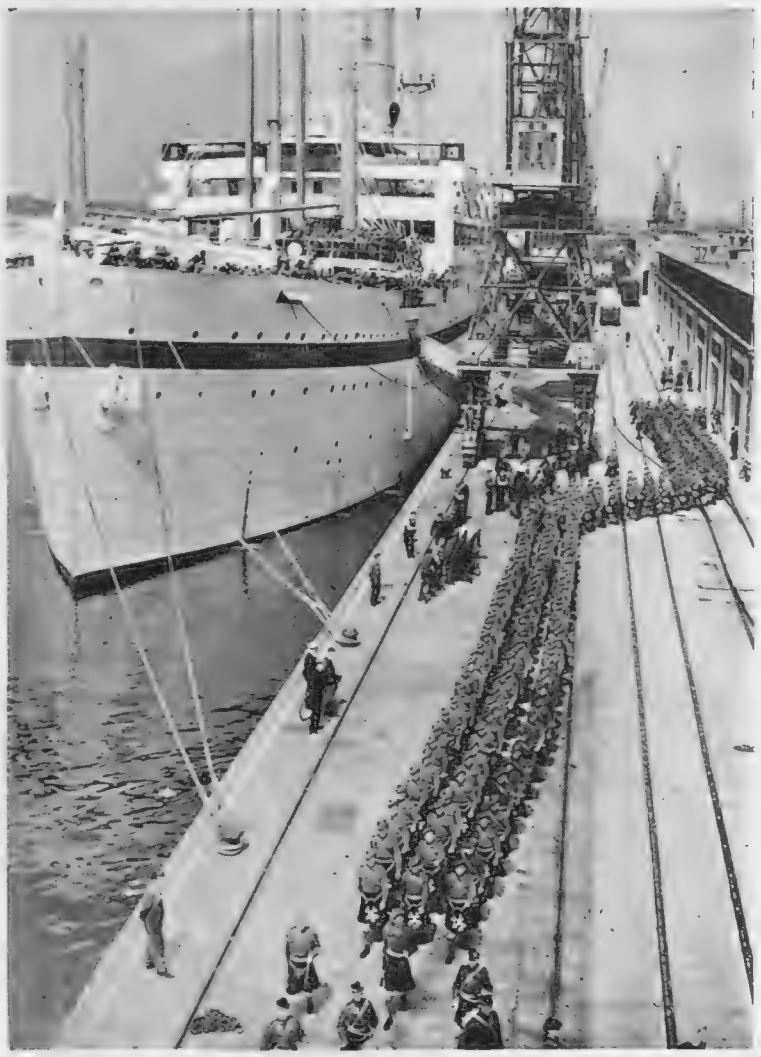
7. TO AID EUROPEAN RECOVERY : Mr. Henry Siegbert, Deputy Chief of the Marshall Plan Mission to Britain, cut the first sod for the new carbon-black plant—the first factory in Europe to be constructed under the Economic Co-operation Administration investment programme at Ellesmere Port, on the south side of Mersey River. The new factory, part of a 20-acre development in which the Godfrey L. Cabot Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, plans to invest nearly 2,250,000 dollars, is scheduled to be in operation by mid-1950 and will supply the chemical essential for making rubber tyres.

7. EUROPE'S FIRST "INVESTMENT" FACTORY IS INAUGURATED : Mr. Henry Siegbert turns the first sod at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire

MASQUERADED AS A GIRL MUSIC-HALL ARTISTE : A U.S. soldier is sentenced to two years' hard labour. Private Delbert Eugene Hill, a private in the United States Air Force, was sentenced to two years' hard labour and dishonourably discharged from the U.S. Air Force by a court-martial at Burtonwood, in Lancashire, on June 10. He is stated to have deserted in 1945 and to have masqueraded for four years as a girl illusionist and fire-eater on the British music-halls. Hill pleaded not guilty to desertion, but stated that he was merely absent without leave. Here he is seen with his counsel during the trial

8. A HOLD-UP AT SOUTHAMPTON : The embarkation of British troops for Hong Kong was held up when boiler trouble affected the 14,000-ton troopship *Empire Trooper*. Scheduled to sail on the vessel were 600 men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. To help keep them fit and well, the men were taken for route marches through the surrounding countryside.

9 and 10. 100,000 LOFTS : Pigeon-racing is still growing in popularity throughout the country, and Britain's 1,000,000 racing pigeons will this summer be making their varied ways home to 100,000 lofts throughout the land. It is a great sport for the individual, for a racing pigeon can be maintained for as little as one or two shillings a week.



8. THE "EMPIRE TROOPER" IS HELD UP BY BOILER TROUBLE AT SOUTHAMPTON : Men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders set off for a march from the vessel while repairs are hurried forward

9 and 10. RACING PIGEONS SET OFF FROM WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTFORDSHIRE : *On left*—The cages are opened and the hundreds of pigeons set off on their course. *On right*—The birds just before the start : after their release they are cared for by a special staff at the railway siding

FOUR WHEELS AND TWO

Motor-cars and Motor-cycles in the Week's News

A STREAMLINED VOLKSWAGEN: Curt Delfosse, a thirty-seven-year-old Dusseldorf engineer, has constructed this modern version of the people's car. Intended for racing and sports work, Delfosse claims his model has a top speed of 80 m.p.h. compared with the 60 m.p.h. top speed of the standard Volkswagen. If it is equipped with four carburettors, the designer says the car is capable of a top speed of 100 miles an hour with a petrol consumption of about sixteen miles to the gallon. The special streamlined body built by Delfosse costs about £300

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST MOTOR CYCLE? Such is the claim for "Imme R.100" designed and built by a German engineer, Norbert Riedel, of Immenstadt. The price is approximately £50, at the factory. *Top:* The machine weighs only 114 lb. and can easily be lifted. *Above:* Demonstrating the easily detachable wheels—only three nuts need be unscrewed. Thirty-six-year-old Norbert Riedel, who worked on the starter motors for Messerschmitt's jet fighters, has designed the Imme R.100 ("Imme" means Bee, as well as being an abbreviation of Immenstadt, where Riedel works). The motor-cycle, which is driven by a two-stroke engine of 100-cc. capacity, has a top speed of 47 m.p.h. and does 141 miles to the gallon

BEATING THE SOUTH AFRICA IMPORTS BAN: Hillman Minx cars at the Royal Albert Docks ready to be loaded on to the "Rowallan Castle" one of the last ships to sail from the London docks in time to reach South Africa before the end of this month. The *Rowallan Castle* carried 179 Hillman Minx cars, representing nearly £80,000 in exports with freight costs of £10,700. The last cargoes of export goods due to arrive in South Africa by June 30, when the import restrictions, imposed by the South African Government, come into force, are now on the high seas. Southampton Docks saw the last two vessels—the *Rochester Castle* and the *Capetown Castle*—leave last week. So great was the rush to beat the import ban that 300 railway wagons and thirty lorries were waiting to be unloaded at Southampton. There has been an embargo on goods entering the docks since June 4, owing to the amount of work on hand. The *Capetown Castle* took one of the largest cargoes ever to be carried in a mail ship. The Union-Castle line is relying on the speed of the ship to reach Capetown by June 30. June 13 was the last date on which goods must be shipped from the sterling area to be free of the new controls, unless they arrived by June 30

A SPILL DURING THE JUNIOR T.T. RACE AT DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN: W. Hall hits the dust as he skids at Quarter Bridge. The race was won by a Grimsby tombstone-maker, F. L. Frith, on a Velocette, at an average speed of 83·149 m.p.h. for the 264-mile race. Another Velocette, ridden by E. Lyons of Kildaire, was second at 82·916 m.p.h. They were followed by two Nortons in third and fourth places. The sport was marred by a fatal accident when R. T. Drinkwater, a Rochdale motor-cycle dealer, hit the embankment, above Glen Helen, at high speed and was thrown on his head. At the inquest, tribute was paid by a witness to the sporting gesture which caused his death. "He was braking to give way," said this witness. "Having braked, his rear wheel became partially locked and this caused the crash"

BENTLEYS ON PARADE: A show of new and old models, organised by Bentley owners, which took place in Kensington Gardens. Points were awarded for cleanliness and condition of engine, chassis and coachwork. Most interest was aroused by the older models, the famous 3-litres and the 4½-litres of Le Mans fame. Enthusiasts prefer these wonderful old cars to any new make

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD CELEBRATES ITS 700th ANNIVERSARY

THE RADCLIFFE QUADRANGLE OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, WHICH CELEBRATES ITS 700th ANNIVERSARY NEXT MONTH: Undergraduates are playing bowls on the fine old lawn. The Radcliffe Quadrangle was erected in the reign of George I, funds coming from a benefaction of Dr. John Radcliffe, physician to Queen Anne

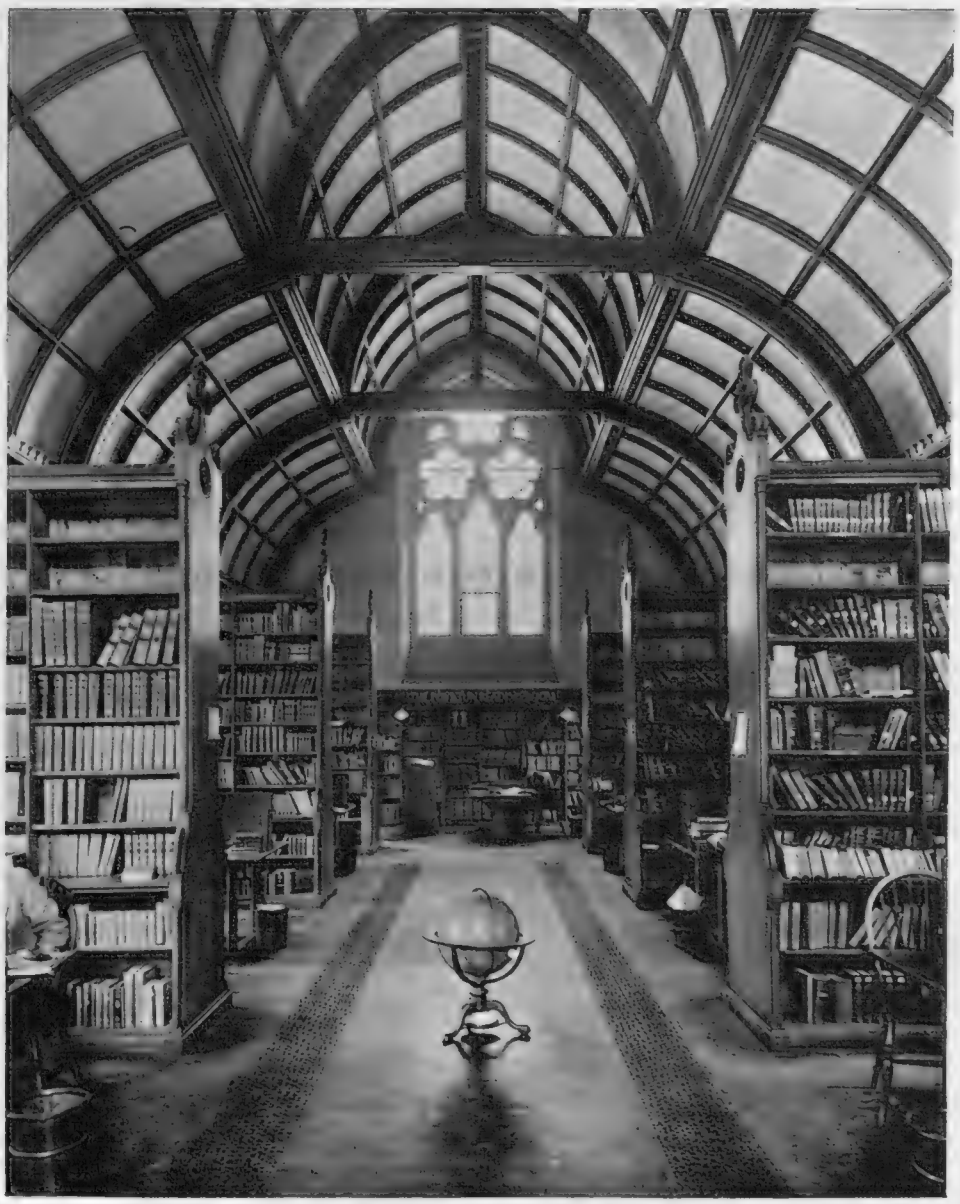
University College, Oxford, celebrates this year, in July, the 700th anniversary of its first existing endowment. In the year 1249 William of Durham, said to have been Rector of Wearmouth and Archdeacon of Durham, died, and bequeathed 310 marks to the University, for the support of ten or more masters. After a delay of several years, purchases were made of three houses in which the masters lived, and this was the beginning of the collegiate system in Oxford. The College has occupied its present site on the south side of the High Street since the beginning of the fourteenth century. The full title of the Society is the College of the Great Hall of the University, commonly called University College.

According to a tradition dating from the reign of Richard II, the College was founded by King Alfred the Great. As the result of a law suit in the year 1726, a judgment of the Court of King's Bench declared the College to be a Royal Foundation and the Sovereign to be its Visitor.

There are at present 270 undergraduates in residence. Mr. Attlee was an undergraduate of the College, and is now an Honorary Fellow and the President of the Board of Trade (the Right Hon. J. H. Wilson) was formerly a Fellow. The Rev. J. H. S. Wild, the present Master of University College, succeeded Lord Beveridge (then Sir William Beveridge) in 1944. He is aged forty-four and was Chaplain and Fellow of the College.

AN UNDERGRADUATE'S ROOM AT NO. 90, HIGH STREET: The house was built in 1612 and now forms part of University College buildings. It contains several panelled rooms, which are occupied by undergraduates. The fine old carved chimney-piece illustrates the Bible story of the sacrifice of Isaac

THE CHAPEL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: **The building was begun before the Civil War and was completed in 1666.** Among the most interesting features are the eight windows in the north and south walls, with painted glass executed in 1641 by a Flemish craftsman, Abraham van Linge; and the beautiful panelling, part of which is seen here. An old book of building accounts contains the agreement with the craftsman Arthur Frogley, "for the frameing and setting up the Wainscot in the East part of the Chappel & on both sides the Altar, he finding Cedar & all other materialls (except Black wall-nut)." He was paid £45



THE LIBRARY: It was built in 1861 from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, and was divided into two floors in 1937. The picture shows the Poynton Reading Room on the upper floor, which was named after Dr. Poynton, Master at the time of the reconstruction

New Lamps and Old

THE NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME

A Bright Idea, Undimmed after Twenty-two Years

By JOHN GORE

THE GARDENS SCHEME—A Great Idea.—Since *Homo sapiens* emerged from the ape, men and women have always been liable to throw off a bright idea. A majority of these brainwaves perish for lack of support or some small thing needful to implement them. A few reach the Statute Book, or are protected by patents (more or less) or otherwise become part of our heritage of knowledge, civilisation or amenity. The man who invented the tapered, bevelled end for a tallow dip, as a better means of fixing it in a candlestick, had a long run for his invention—as an example of a tremendous trifle. History has enshrined more elaborate brainwaves, such as Newton's, Jenner's, Stephenson's, Watts's—where shall I begin or end?—which are judged to have altered the course of human history. And there is a category of brainwaves which seems to defy cataloguing or labelling as inside or outside the field of "historic and revolutionary." Among these are many which push up their heads, unadvertised, anonymous and of minor importance, and yet in practice develop so swiftly and strike down such deep, strong roots that they suddenly emerge as part of the foundation of our civilisation. Their begetters do not, like Newton (or Byron), awake to find themselves famous. They often blush unseen and die unknown, and posterity at last is at pains to seek out their identities and to garland their mouldering graves for the great idea to which these unknown gave birth.

Thus we have enshrined the name of the inventor of "Daylight Saving"—which some men regard as a doubtful blessing despite its security on the Statute Book. And in the same category, but still, as far as I know, unsung and inadequately rewarded, is the man or woman who first conceived the idea of throwing open private gardens in aid of the Queen's Institute and district nursing generally.

I have some reason for thinking that this great idea came from Sussex and that the name of the originator is known to the few. The claim is made for Miss E. Wagg, M.B.E., who, as a member of the Women's Committee of the Q.A.N.M., launched the scheme in 1927, 600 garden owners responding to her novel appeal. The organisation worked smoothly and over £8,000 was secured during the first year. The scheme has now been in operation for twenty-two years, continuously; for despite the obvious difficulties of the war years, it was kept alive throughout them and proved of infinite comfort to many. From tentative beginnings, it has grown to be an annual spring and summer event, a series of fixtures ever more looked forward to and valued by an increasingly wide public of owners and visitors. So much so that the nationalisation of hospital and nursing services, in so far as that threatened the prime objects of the Gardens Scheme, was a cause of regret to many who otherwise welcomed the National Health Act.

As is known, a way has been found to continue the scheme in conjunction with the National Trust, and to continue to devote (as long as is necessary) a large share of its annual receipts to deserving and hard cases in the nursing sisterhood, excluded for various reasons from the benefits of the new Health Services. During the twenty-one years when the nursing services, which the Gardens Scheme was designed to benefit, relied greatly on the receipts, an average annual return of nearly £9,000 has been received and distributed. The highest annual total was £15,000 in 1938, and the sum total to the end of 1948 is £180,000. It may not seem a very large sum; it does not equal a single donation for a definite object on the "Nuffield Scale." But the money has been of infinite use. It is not the financial side of this scheme which I am here considering. Its greatness is based on a result which perhaps its begetter never conceived or foresaw. Miss Wagg, if she it was who originated the idea, builded perhaps better than she knew.

Psychological Value.—It isn't the money that matters most, badly as it is needed. Dare I add that it isn't the flowers and the shrubs? In venturing this last, I mean no more than to say that the bulk of visitors are not scientists or experts in horticulture, that gardens enshrining rarities are not necessarily the most popular, and that in the war years the vegetable-bearing herbaceous borders and lawns were as interesting to sightseers as were formerly their ribbons and blocks of matched colour and their rare specimens. I am a patent ignoramus even among my own familiar shrubs. Every year my family must prime me afresh with the names of one or two of the less familiar specimens in order that I may impress at least one enquirer. I believe that what draws the visitor above all is curiosity as to the way of life of other folk. I believe they are as much interested in the owners, in their houses and their rooms, as in their flowers.

But once there, whatever the attraction which brings them, the charm begins to work on the visitors, and it is strong and beneficent. Here, indeed, the garden claims its influence. The more famous quotations from poetry concerning gardens have been run to death, used *ad nauseam*, are sometimes deemed as bogus and tiresome as those disgusting gnomes which once adorned suburban gardens. "God-wotting" has gone out, but the truth is not exploded. Man *is* nearer God's heart in a garden than anywhere else on earth, unless it be the high tops or the boundless ocean. The magic of peace, colour, sweet scents and sounds, and green vistas work as of old, unloosing men's tongues, breaking-down their defences of reserve and suspicion, warming their hearts with sympathy for their fellow men. The Gardens Scheme breeds brotherhood among men.

For twenty years in war and peace I have enjoyed it and considered it and estimated its value, and I am convinced that it is one of the really great ideas of our island civilisation. Each such opening is a small informal session of an ideal League of Peace, and to "say it with flowers" is to say a mouthful. Because of these things, no garden owner should hang back, from diffidence, humility, or reluctance, to waste time on elaborate tidying-up. Edged turf-borders, weedless paths, rare botanical specimens, historic or architectural interest, are none of them essentials. We know all about our own and our neighbour's difficulties in austerity. The charm is worked over a cup of tea, on a daisied lawn, or a weed-patterned terrace. One's immediate neighbours intimately know every branch on every one of our azaleas. But "we take in each other's washing" and rally with fresh enthusiasm each summer. It is among the strangers that the stimulating experiences are gathered in. These contacts are of first-rate interest and value. You make new friends from new worlds. You find yourself listening to life stories which are novels in epitome. You learn *viva voce* the private history of Mr. Polly and hear from their own lips the Old Wives' Tales. You hear yourself pouring out your inmost thoughts to acquaintances five minutes old. You receive letters of thanks from remote counties and even continents. The magic of your half-acre has achieved results in an hour which centuries of political planning pant after in vain. God has walked in your garden in the cool of the evening and men of goodwill have felt his presence and softened their hearts. Brotherhood implies the realisation that men and women of all races and degrees are very much alike in essentials, that their minds are much more interesting than appearances suggest, and that in the main they strive after virtue and kindliness. . . .

And so the National Gardens Scheme goes on, despite nationalisation and austerity and petrol shortage; and Miss Vaughan, who to-day is Organising Secretary at 57, Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1, is always ready to answer questions about it and to enrol more members of this practising brotherhood of mutual sympathy, understanding and goodwill.

AN OXFORDSHIRE GARDEN WHICH THE PUBLIC MAY ENJOY: Mr. Williams, of Hailey House, at Ipsden, near Wallingford, has thrown open his beautiful garden to the public under the National Gardens Scheme, whereby any funds raised go to the Queen's Institute and the District Nurses' Pension Fund. The garden contains rare trees and shrubs, including a eucalyptus tree, and an abundance of Japanese azaleas

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A SCENE IN THE FIRST ACT OF ERIC LINKLATER'S COMEDY "LOVE IN ALBANIA," WHICH IS BEING TRANSFERRED TO THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE FROM HAMMERSMITH, IN THE MIDDLE OF NEXT MONTH: Left to right are: Peter Jones as Will Ramillies, the poet; Brenda Bruce as Susan Lawn; Peter Ustinov as Sergeant Dohda; and Robin Bailey as Robert Lawn

"LOVE IN ALBANIA"

Novelist Eric Linklater's New Comedy at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith

Eric Linklater's amusing comedy presents the problem of an Albanian-born American G.I., who pursues the author of a book based on an unrequited love-affair in Albania, believing that the girl in the book is his own daughter whom he has not seen for eighteen years. The poet author killed the girl and, incidentally, the outraged father, Sergeant Dohda, has murdered his own wife. Nevertheless, he feels it his duty to shoot the man who may have murdered his daughter. Fortunately the G.I., the poet and their host, in whose flat the action takes place, all discover that they have duodenal ulcers. They discuss their common ailment, and minor affairs such as murders are forgotten. Peter Ustinov, who produced the play, gives a brilliant performance as Sergeant Dohda.

SERGEANT DOHDA REFUSES TO GIVE UP HIS GUN: "No, Sir, I couldn't do it. It's Government property, this rod." Brenda Bruce, Robin Bailey and Peter Ustinov, who plays the Albanian-born American G.I.

"YOU WAIT TILL I GET MY PADDIES ON THAT LITTLE OLD AGITATOR": Sergeant Dohda makes his exit. On the left is Molly Urquhart as Flora McIver, the Lawns' servant, who introduces the chief characters of Eric Linklater's comedy into her employers' flat

"IT'S EIGHTEEN YEARS SINCE I SEEN THE LITTLE COOKIE, BUT I'M HER FATHER AND BLOOD'S THICKER THAN WATER. NOW COME CLEAN, WON'T YOU! TELL ME WHAT YOU DID TO HER": Sergeant Dohda thinks he recognises the Albanian partisan in the poet's book as his daughter

THE VICTORIAN ROMANTICS—AN EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS AT THE LEICESTER GALLERIES, IN LEICESTER SQUARE: The long period of Queen Victoria's reign has given a wide scope to the exhibition, which is a companion to the "Victorian Life" exhibition, held at the Leicester Galleries in 1937 to mark the centenary of the accession to the Throne. Paintings and drawings by Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Richard Dadd, Henry Wallis, Sandys, Simeon Solomon, Linnell, Samuel Palmer and others are included in the present show. Above are "The Lost Child," by Arthur Hughes; Rossetti's "Study of Mrs. Morris in Icelandic Costume"; "At the Opera," by Augustus Leopold Egg; and "The Remorseful Lovers," by an unknown artist, *circa* 1850

The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

LIGHT ON THE LIFE OF "ADOLPHE'S" AUTHOR

Harold Nicolson's Biography of Benjamin Constant: A New Volume from John Mason Brown: Essays from John Middleton Murry

ALTHOUGH he is known in this country as the author of *Adolphe*, a work which took him fifteen days out of a lifetime of sixty-three years, very little is known or recognised about the career or the character of BENJAMIN CONSTANT (Constable. 18s.), and Mr. Harold Nicolson has admirably repaired this gap in our knowledge, or has at least given the opportunity for repairing it, in his exceptionally lucid and straightforward account of this remarkable French writer ("He did hate being thought Swiss"), who lived through the Revolution and the Napoleonic Era, and who disastrously supported Napoleon during the Hundred Days. There is a delicious account, too, of Madame de Stäel, of the kind I have always unconsciously been hoping to read, and of her visit to Weimar in 1803. When she had left, "'I feel,' wrote Schiller to Goethe, 'as if I had just recovered from a severe illness.'"

Mr. John Mason Brown is one of America's most important and significant dramatic critics. He is also a scholar, an essayist and a writer who is aware of the contemporary scene far beyond the confines of first-night stalls. In his new volume of reminiscences and critiques, SEEING MORE THINGS (Hamish Hamilton. 12s. 6d.), Mr. Brown treats of such subjects as the comedies of Wilde and the opinions of Shaw, as well as of the challenge of peace to Americans, the reaction of children (his) to Egyptian mummies, and the implications of Buchenwald and Dachau. He writes with reserve when reserve becomes his subject, with fire and bravura when the subject is Ethel Merman—"as American as the Fourth of July"—and with a fine perception when his favourite Charles Lamb is under discussion. Altogether, a book to feed the mind, and I for one am grateful for it.

KATHERINE MANSFIELD AND OTHER LITERARY PORTRAITS (Peter Nevill. 12s. 6d.) is a really remarkable book of essays, and by that I mean a book that should be noted and read, from the pen of Mr. John Middleton Murry. Katherine Mansfield was his wife, and on her talent, brilliant, expressive and concentrated, he writes with an exquisite feeling of delicacy. Mr. Murry's other pieces concern such contrasted figures as Keats, Coleridge and Wordsworth; Richard Hillary, the young and to this day enigmatic Battle of Britain flyer who was so brutally burned and survived his treatment only to die on another flight; Thomas Hardy (one of his most successful and the simplest of his portraits); Max Plowman, "master of imaginative friendship," and many others who had no necessary link in time, but only a degree and a kind of genius that appealed to the writer.

BROKEN IMAGES (Longmans. 10s. 6d.) is the published journal of Mr. John Guest, which covers the period from May, 1940, and his induction into the army, to October, 1945, when he was given "unofficial-indefinitely-extended leave" and the war and his part in it ended "not with a bang, but a whimper." Like many books of the kind, this may well have been written at first for private eyes, but is now before the public who, with no introduction to the author but his writing, must judge that on what they make of its merits. On that basis, the volume has dignity and a solemnity, too, that the author may not have intended, but it is honest and unpretentious, and, for those two qualities likeable.

Mr. J. H. Fingleton is not only one of the brightest names in Australian cricket but incomparably one of Australia's best writers on the game. He will understand that I can pay him no greater compliment than to say that he takes his place among the finest chroniclers of the game, some of whom adorn English literature. At first sight, BRIGHTLY FADES THE DON (Collins. 12s. 6d.) seems as if it might be just another eulogy of the kind to which Sir Donald Bradman must have become accustomed. It is nothing of the sort. The title is a peg upon which to hang a lively, interesting and by no means uncritical account of the last Australian tour, at the end of which Sir Donald pocketed the Ashes and retired from the scene of his greatest triumphs. Mr. Fingleton deals as faithfully with Bradman's weaknesses as he does with his character and with his considerable abilities. He also has some concise and apposite things to say about the present state of English cricket and its possible future. A sad chapter is that which deals with a visit to Harold Larwood, keeping a little shop in a side street in Blackpool. Few people in England and nobody in Australia can be very happy about all that.

AUTHORS VERSUS PUBLISHERS: The annual cricket match was played for the first time this year on the Westminster School Ground in Vincent Square. Left to right, standing, are—Sidney Rogerson, who made the highest score of 56 for the Authors; Neville Cardus and Sir Pelham Warner. Sitting—Ralph Strauss and Sir Norman Birkett, who acted as scorers. Peter Fleming, captain of the Authors' team, declared their innings closed at 164 for 10 wickets (both sides fielding twelve players). The Publishers, against the bowling of Ian Peebles and R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, scored 100 runs before their first wicket fell, and passed the Authors' total for the loss of six wickets

Mr. Odd Nansen is the son of the great Norwegian explorer Nansen, and his war journal, DAY AFTER DAY (Putnam. 21s.), is evidence in itself that a stalwart spirit can be transmitted from father to son, however different the circumstances in which it is displayed. This chronicle covers the years in which Odd Nansen was imprisoned by the Germans during the last war. He was arrested first as a hostage and interned in Norway. Later he was taken to the notorious camp of Sachsenhausen. During all this time he kept a diary written in microscopic letters on the thinnest of paper—and his means of getting that paper is interesting too—and hidden within hollowed-out breadboards. Put together, the breadboards looked much as before, but the journals were preserved inside them, eventually smuggled out, and now published in a volume that speaks much for Mr. Nansen's objective sense, and even more for the spirit, in keeping sanity and humour through circumstances of monotonous horror.

Mrs. Tom Manning's record of experiences in the Canadian Arctic, as a woman and, indeed, the first woman to be employed on an official Geodetic survey of the Far North, is well worth reading. A SUMMER ON HUDSON BAY (Hodder and Stoughton. 12s. 6d.) may have an idyllic ring to it as a title, but as a reality it was far from that, and not even her own optimism or her husband's imperturbability could disguise the fact that living conditions there "where the North begins" were hideously uncomfortable where they were not active dangerous, or that the extreme isolation was not without its effect.

TOWARD THE MORNING (Heinemann. 12s. 6d.) is Mr. Hervey Allen's new novel in the series that will finally be collected as a long North American historical romance. There have been two already and there will be five altogether in the author's plan, to give a comprehensive picture of the pioneer Eastern states in the days when history was in the making, and when history depended then, as always, on the physical and moral courage of the men and women who were shaping it. The new novel opens with the familiar vigour and attack, with the drive into Pennsylvania when wolves and Indians were equal dangers, and when wives were none the less beautiful and desirable for being able to shoot and cook and quarrel. It is a lusty and invigorating story, and by no means the worst way of learning early American history.

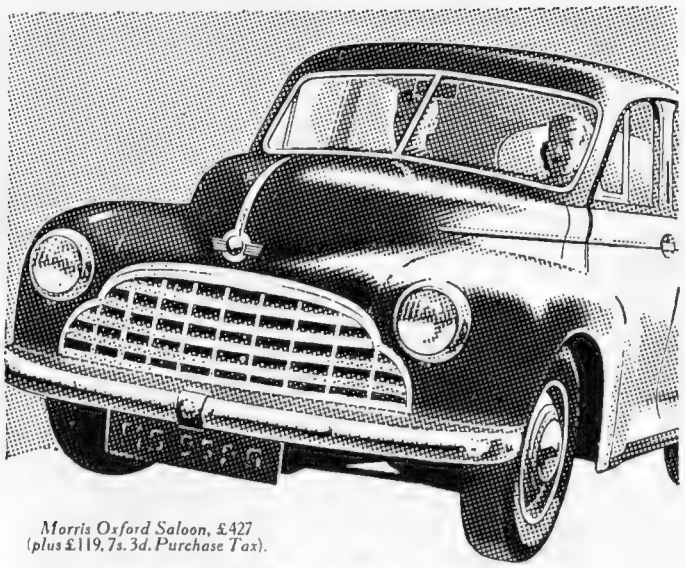
OTHER WORTHWHILE BOOKS.

A NEW ROMANTIC ANTHOLOGY (The Grey Walls Press. 10s. 6d.), compiled by Stefan Schimanski and Henry Treece, covers the romantic revival in writing, during the war years, and includes an essay on Romanticism by Herbert Read, as well as contributions by a number of distinguished writers.

The animals and plants which inhabit our seashores provide material for a fascinating book by Professor C. M. Yonge. THE SEA SHORE (Collins. 21s.) is copiously illustrated with photographs (many in colour) and explanatory diagrams.

NOTTINGHAM THROUGH 500 YEARS (Corporation of Nottingham. 4s.), a short history of town government, by Duncan Gray, is published in connection with the quincentenary of the granting of the charter of self-government to Nottingham in 1449.

Three handsomely produced reprints complete this short list. The Cresset Press are publishing two volumes at 9s. 6d.: BRIEF LIVES AND OTHER SELECTED WRITINGS, by John Aubrey; and THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA OF ISPAHAN, by James Morier. Euphorion Books have produced a well-printed edition of John Webster's recently revived plays, *The White Devil* and *The Duchess of Malfi*, in one volume at 15s.



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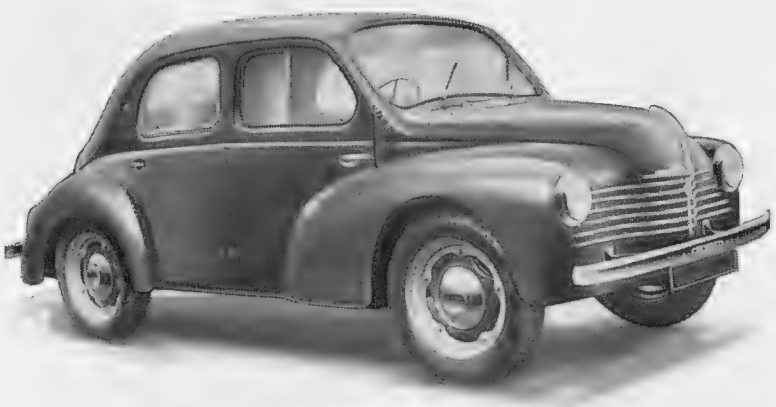

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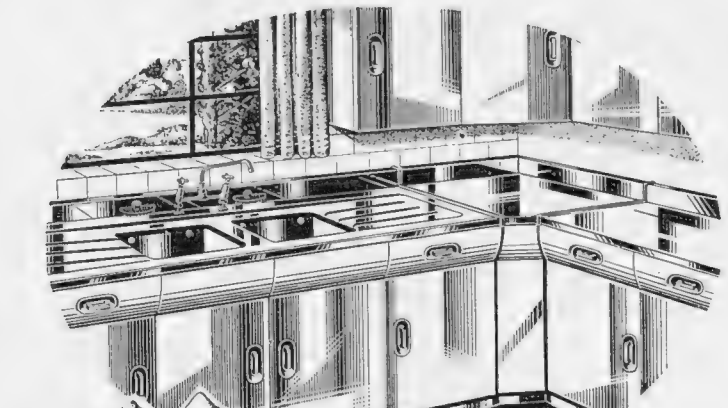

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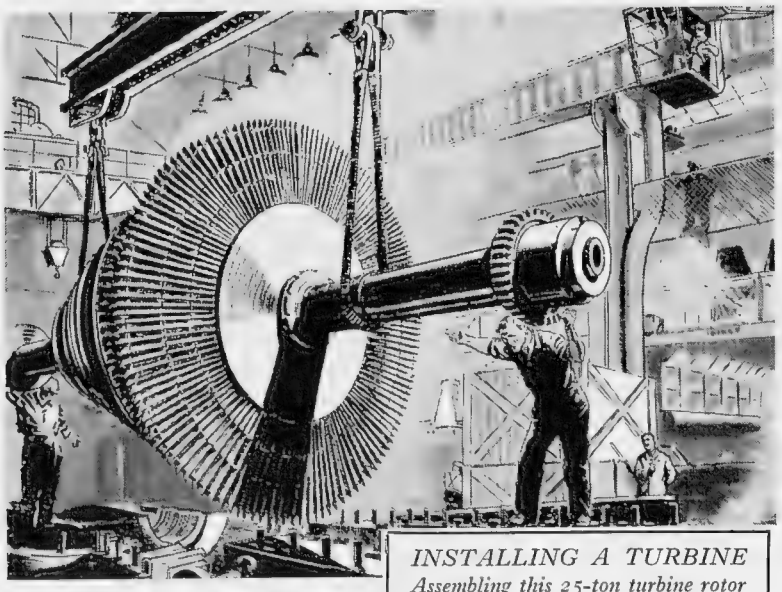

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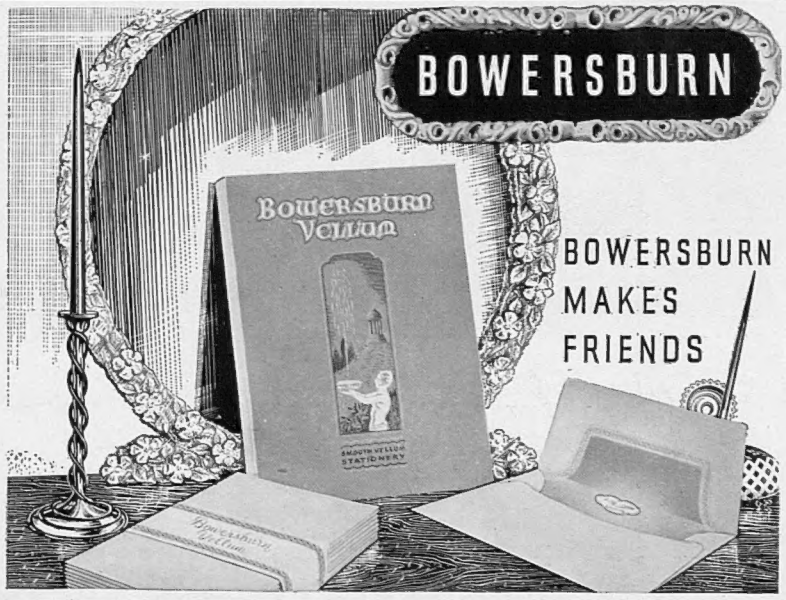

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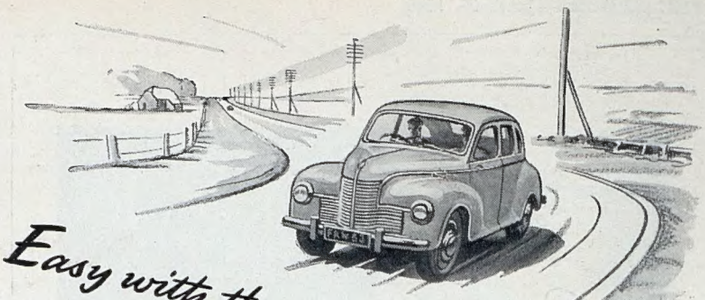

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